

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

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THE SONG OF THE STEW



LAMB STEW

(Same recipe for beef or veal stew)

Remove excess fat from 2 lbs. lamb chunklets (2-in. cubes from lamb shoulder). Brown meat in hot dry pan. Add No. 2½ can tomatoes, 1-in. pieces celery, small carrots, salt, pepper, bay leaf, cloves. Cover; simmer 1 hr. or until meat is tender. Add partially cooked green onions and slices green pepper. Cook 20 min. more. Leftover cooked potato balls, cauliflower or Lima beans may be added (cook min. longer). Serves 6.

Menu idea: Hard rolls, bread sticks or toast, simple green salad and baked apple.

Serving idea: Bring kettle right to table in all its bubbling fragrance. Glamorous and economical as a buffet dish for entertaining—in place of chafing dish. Men love it.

Ideal for maidless homes—it simmers right along with no attention from you. It tastes even better when reheated—so prepare it in morning and heat just before serving. Many employed women make it while washing dishes night before.

SKIM MILK *or* WOOL

Direct Selling *or* Competitive Buying

These are just some of the many topics being much discussed these days. If more fabrics are made of skim milk, coal and other substitutes in the future—and less of Wool—it will materially affect live lamb prices. Producer associations are aware of this and are much concerned over this and other possible losses to their industry.

So far they have been lax in attempting to create better conditions in the marketing of live lambs. In years of low prices, when country buyers are inactive, producers necessarily patronize public markets to find an outlet. In years of good prices, or steadily rising values, when country buyers are active—there is strong incentive for selling direct.

Time has shown again and again that lamb values are not made at country points, but are only reflected back to the country after their establishment on the central livestock markets. These points are needed in good and bad years.

It behooves producer organizations, and producers themselves, to uphold a very vital part of their industry—

THE CENTRAL PUBLIC MARKETS

—thus keeping prices at the highest levels possible at all times thru competitive bidding—forcing buyers to make their purchases on the Markets where their competition will be felt—rather than breaking down their price-making structure by selling direct.

Producers have a great deal more financial interest in the

CENTRAL MARKETS

than the owners thereof.



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*President Belden uses
Nema Worm Capsules
for his Southdowns.*

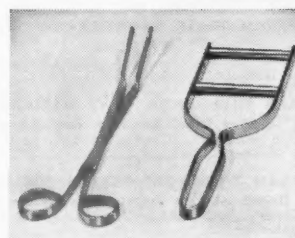


Luther Belden, member of the Oscar Belden & Sons firm, prominent Southdown breeder, winner of numerous prizes, former president of the N. E. Sheep and Wool Growers' Association. President of the American Southdown Breeders' Association.



Southdown breeding ewes in the Oscar Belden & Sons flock at North Hatfield, Mass.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT ON Sheep and Wool Affairs

Setting the Price Differential for Domestic Wool

WOOL growers are anxiously awaiting action under the plan proposed to their committee on March 31 by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Purchases in the Office of Production Management.

On this page of the April issue of the Wool Grower we set forth that it was Mr. Nelson's proposal that his office should publish a statement of all government requirements in wool goods for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941; also, that before placing such orders, growers would be called into conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a fair price differential in favor of domestic wool to be employed in awarding government contracts.

In his letter to Senator O'Mahoney, Mr. Nelson said, "I want you to know that as far as this office is concerned, we want to do everything we can to help the domestic wool grower get a fair price for his clip."

Five weeks have passed, and the statement of the extent of government purchases has not been published.

On April 28 the Association wired Mr. Nelson inquiring as to when he would announce the volume of coming government purchases. Later we asked that the conference regarding the price differential be held by the middle of May, because clips were rapidly leaving growers' hands.

On May 8 neither of our wires has been answered, and we have written Mr. Nelson that we still are counting upon him to go through with his own plan in time to make it effective while part of the 1941 clip is still owned by growers.

On May 3 the Tariff Commission announced that, at the request of Mr. Nelson, it had "instituted an investigation to determine the extent to which changes in cost of labor, supplies and provisions, shearing, transportation, and in other costs, for the 1941 clip as compared to the 1940 clip, have affected the cost of wool production in this country.

Such an investigation cannot possibly be concluded before the 1941 clip is owned by dealers or manufacturers. And the proposal to base a study on 1940 costs can contribute nothing to the object of the conference which Mr. Nelson had suggested as a means "to help the domestic wool grower get a fair price for his clip."

It is possible, but rather improbable, that something will result from the plan proposed on March 31 by Mr.

Nelson while any considerable part of the growers are in possession of their 1941 clips. Unfortunately, it appears to be another case of the inability of government offices to act with dispatch.

No Price Fixing

President Roosevelt, by executive order, has created an Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, with Leon Henderson as its head.

On January 7 Mr. Henderson called wool manufacturers into conference and criticized their having advanced goods prices to a greater extent than was warranted by the price of wool. He has the reputation of being very fair and well informed. Soon after his appointment to his new position, we asked him by letter as to his plans in connection with wool. His answer was most direct and satisfactory:

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you for your letter of April 14 and for your kind reference to the attitude taken by this office in respect to wool prices. We are thoroughly in accord with the policy of maintaining fair prices to our domestic producers on essential commodities including wool, and we feel that the strong probability of continued high operations in the woolen textile industry makes it reasonably sure that good prices will be paid to the domestic producers for the 1941 clip.

This office does not contemplate any action looking toward a fixed price for domestic wool but will of course consult with your organization if any occasion should arise which seems to require official action with respect to the price of wool.

Your kind offer to supply us with any needed information is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Henderson, Administrator

And so it is again shown that the wild rumors still circulated in Boston and New York about a "ceiling on wool prices" just have no foundation.

The Wool Supply

THAT there is no reason at all for talking about a possible wool shortage in the United States this year was shown by the official report of wool stocks on March 29, published by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The report, reprinted in this issue, shows total stocks of shorn and pulled wool, computed to the greasy shorn basis, as 283,289,000 pounds which is over 7 million pounds above the stocks of last December 31. Imports in this year have been greater than the large amounts consumed.

From January 1 to March 29, American mills reported having used up a tonnage of wool equal to 209 million pounds on the greasy shorn basis. At the same rate, 668 million pounds would supply our mills until December 31. With the domestic clip of over 460 million pounds, including pulled wools, there would be a surplus of over 80 million pounds even if no further imports arrived during the remainder of 1941. But there are considerable stocks in South America and South Africa that have been purchased for the United States and are being shipped as boat space is available.

Of course if the war should reach the point of stopping ships from coming to this country, the wool situation might become serious, especially if military requirements should continue at their present extent. But it was for such a contingency that the so-called "iron reserve" of 250 million pounds from Australia was set up. On last advice, less than 40 per cent of this reserve supply had been landed. If things should reach such an extremity, the priorities administration could curtail manufacturing for civilian trade without working serious hardship.

Elusive Parity

THE last convention asked for a new base period upon which to compute the parity price of wool. For all other agricultural crops except tobacco, the base period is August 1909 to July 1914. On this basis, the parity price of cotton is 15.87 cents. The 1909-14 price of cotton was 12 cents. But this is now multiplied by 1.28 because the price of materials which farmers buy is now 128 per cent of what it was in 1909-14. Cotton is now quoted at 11 cents, which leaves the cotton grower quite a wide margin upon which he may participate in government payments from funds appropriated to bring farmers' income up to full parity level.

Wool is not a "basic" commodity and growers, under present law, could never receive parity payments. Nevertheless the parity price is of importance now, and may be more important in the future.

The present difficulty comes from the fact that the parity price of wool is 23.4 cents. Government officials and others critical of wool prices frequently assert that the wool market is above parity. The trouble is that the 1909-14 period was an abnormally low one in the wool market. This was largely because the election of a Democratic House of Representatives in 1910 threatened removal of the tariff, which was actually done in 1913.

The average farm price of wool in the 1920-29 period was 33 cents. It had been supposed that, with that base period for the price of wool, today's parity would be 28 per cent above 33 cents. But since Congressman Pierce introduced his bill on April 1, to establish the 1920-29 period, the Department of Agriculture takes the position that it would be necessary to also figure on the high prices of what farmers bought in 1920-29. This means that the new parity price would come out at 26.2 cents, or only 3 cents above what it was when computed on the 1909-14 period.

The Department of Agriculture has not yet submitted its report on the Pierce bill. It is yet possible that a method can be found to set up a parity wool price that will more correctly inform the public of the true relation of present to former wool prices.

A further unfairness under the present plan of figuring wool parity may develop when the wool market turns down and it becomes necessary to make commodity loans as was done in 1938 and 1939. The maximum average loan that could then be made under the parity provisions of the law, which have not been changed, was 18.4 cents. So long as the law and the base period remain as they now are, that figure would continue as the maximum loan basis.

The 26th Annual
NATIONAL RAM SALE
Salt Lake City, Utah
August 26 and 27, 1941

Under the Auspices of the National Wool Growers Association

Australian Wool Values

THAT the British government may be running up quite a bill in taking over Australian wools at an average of 13.4 pence per pound is shown by the following from the Graziers Journal (Brisbane). Of course, British issue prices are in some cases higher than the cost of the wool:

Figures show that a good deal more wool passed through the appraisal organization throughout Australia to the close of 1940 than in the same period of the previous season. Wool payments at December 31 totaled £32,500,000 as against £25,300,000 in the first six months of 1939-40. In spite of this, the average price per pound to date is considerably lower, being 11.64d as against 12.16d for the year before, the figures for the various states being:

New South Wales.....	11.64d
Victoria	12.81d
Queensland	12.19d
South Australia	11.07d
Western Australia	12.01d
Tasmania	12.58d

It appears, therefore, that the equalizing dividend payable at the end of the season to bring the average up to the fixed average of 13.4d per pound, will be greater this season than it was last.

Denver Stockyard Charges

THE following official announcement of a hearing upon yardage charges at the Denver market was issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture over the signature of Assistant Secretary Grover B. Hill on April 4, 1941:

Order and Notice of Reopening of Proceeding upon Petition for Modification.

By order dated February 17, 1937, made pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. and Supp. V, §§ 181-231), the Secretary of Agriculture prescribed reasonable rates and charges for the stockyard services performed by the petitioner in the proceeding referred to above. The rates and charges so prescribed were filed and put into effect in accordance with the terms of said order. Upon applications by the petitioner for modifications of this order, such rates and charges have been modified from time to time on the ground that changed conditions warranted an increase in certain rates.

The Song of the Stew

For our interesting cover this month we are indebted to the American Meat Institute of Chicago. It is a reproduction of part of a page advertisement that appeared in the April issue of Good Housekeeping and McCall's for May, whose combined circulation is 5,418,210.

Another page message about lamb, all dressed up in color and style, was sent by the Institute to 3,490,453 American homes through the April Woman's Home Companion.

Since the inauguration of the big meat advertising campaign by the American Meat Institute last summer, lamb has been featured 53 times, although emphasis upon it naturally has been left to the spring season. During the fall and winter months, beef and pork were advertised in color.

*"The Song of the Stew is a lovely tune
So serve a stew to someone soon."*

On December 27, 1940, the petitioner, through its president, filed a petition seeking further modification of said order. The reasons alleged for the modification are, in substance, as follows:

1. The expenses incurred in connection with the payment of federal and state income taxes have increased.
2. Additional expenses have been incurred on account of labor costs incident to the wages and hours law.

The petitioner requests a rehearing and a modification of the prior orders of the Secretary in P. & S. Docket No. 456, in order that the alleged new expenses and increased taxes may be carried into the rates charged to the patrons for its services.

It appears that an opportunity for a hearing should be afforded to the petitioner and to all interested persons, including the patrons of the petitioner, for the purpose of determining whether the orders heretofore made in this proceeding should be modified.

Under a 1937 decision of the Secretary of Agriculture, which was upheld on appeal to the courts, yardage rates on sheep were reduced from 8 cents to 7.5 cents, and on cattle from 35 to 30 cents. The courts sustained the Secretary in excluding the buildings and space used for show purposes from the valuation of the property of the yard

company. The rate of earning was set at 6.5 per cent on a valuation of \$2,792,700 and an annual net earning of \$181,525.

On March 21, 1938, an increased charge was authorized for delivering cattle from truck unloading chutes to the pens of commission firms.

On May 23, 1939, the yards company applied for permission to further modify its charges, which was granted on April 1, 1940. An increase in the company's earnings of \$25,000 per year was authorized to make up the claimed failure to receive the income contemplated under the decision of 1937. Among the increases made was a half cent on sheep, making the present charge 8 cents per head, which the company now apparently desires to again raise.

Upon receiving information from Washington a few weeks ago that the increasing of charges at Denver was under consideration, the National Wool Growers Association filed a statement objecting to the method now used by the government in fixing yardage

charges. In brief, this method is as follows: a value is placed upon the stockyards property, then the necessary expenses are determined, and a net earning of 6.5 per cent allowed; the net income is then divided by a recent or average year's receipts of livestock.

This method, it was pointed out, requires increased charges to shippers as volume of receipts declines, and makes the shipper the victim of an ascending spiral in charges, in that the higher rates tend to still further decrease the receipts of livestock.

Dairymen Criticize Defense Agricultural Plan

TWO hundred milk producers from many sections of the country met in Chicago on May 1, under a call issued by The National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation. The call had assigned governmental policies and actions in agricultural affairs as the topic for discussion.

The official resulting statement as adopted said:

Specifically and urgently we make the following requests for change:

1. We call for a total cessation of strikes and lock-outs in defense industries. Such disturbances are unfair to others who are making sacrifices in the interest of national defense.

2. We ask that agriculture be given equal representation with industry and labor, satisfactory to agriculture, on all federal agencies having to do with the national defense.

3. We urge the President and the Congress to eliminate from the United States Department of Agriculture all component parts whose functions and activities are not directly conducive to the welfare of farmers, and that all individuals whose activities are discovered to be antagonistic to farm interests be also removed.

4. We urge a federal policy to restore economic equality as between agriculture, industry and labor.

5. We oppose any federal policy by the Executive, or by Congressional enactment, which is designed to place maximum prices upon commodities, particularly those of agriculture, until such time as agriculture is on an equal footing with industry and labor, and we further oppose rigid price fixing under even these conditions, but

Sheepmen's Calendar

Conventions

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Assn., Belle Fourche: June 6-7.

Arizona Wool Growers Assn., Flagstaff: July 8-9.

Wyoming Wool Growers Assn., Cheyenne: August 19-21.

Ram Sales and Shows

Intermountain Junior Livestock Show, Salt Lake: June 3-5.

San Angelo, Texas, Sheep Show and Sale: July 29-31.

West Texas Ram Sales, Eden: August 4-6.

Idaho Ram Sale, Filer: August 6.

New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque: August 15.

NATIONAL RAM SALE, SALT LAKE CITY: August 26-27.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City: October 18-25.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago: November 29-December 6.

suggest a policy of stabilization rather than price-pegging.

6. Since industry has received a cost plus guarantee in its production for national defense and the farm groups now being called upon to increase production have received no such guarantees, we insist that such farmers should immediately have prices which will compensate both for current production and increased capital outlay.

7. We urge reformation in administration of the National Draft Act with a view to protecting agricultural production in all matters involving legitimate deferment for the draftees. If the present Act does not confer adequate authority for restoration of the fundamental principles of essentiality of occupation and dependency, we urge the Congress to pass amendatory legislation to that end.

8. We ask for a discontinuance of federal government propaganda designed to mislead the public into believing that farm prices are satisfactory and remunerative to producers.

9. We urge the farm leaders gathered together in this conference immediately to acquaint the farmers in their respective

communities with the urgency of this problem and to bring about wide-spread discussion of it.

10. We request the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farm Cooperatives immediately to call a nation-wide conference of farm leaders selected through regular channels of their own organizations, to confer at an early date in Washington, or some other convenient place, for the purpose of mobilizing the great strength of the farm people to achieve these most needed results.

In presenting to the public this picture of the plight of agriculture, and our conception of some needed reforms we approach the problem without dogma and with the recognition that this is only an imperfect presentation of some things but not all of the things which must be done to save the farm people of this nation.

New Tariff Doctrine from Australia

SOME Australian wool growing interests are beginning to talk of conditions after the war. The British Government's purchase price was set to bring to growers an average of 26.9 cents (grease) for the entire clip, which yields much higher in clean wool than does the fine part of the United States clip.

Australian manufacturers have been required to pay 7.5 per cent above the appraised price for the clips they have obtained from the Central Wool Committee. In addition they have been taxed 25 per cent for wools used in civilian goods to be exported.

The Pastoral Review, published at Sydney, points out that the price at which Britain issues wool to her own manufacturers, or for export in the form of goods, permits some profit, half of which will be returned to growers. On the other hand, the growers will be exempt from sharing in any loss that may come through sale of stocks on hand at the close of the war.

The Graziers' Journal, published at Brisbane, argues that after the war Australian manufacturers should be required to continue to pay a home con-

sumption price above the world market level. The interesting, if not amusing, argument says:

Although the volume of wool used by manufacturers in Australia is only a fraction of the amount produced, and whilst it is fully recognized that for many years to come Australia will have to depend upon overseas manufacturers for the consumption of the wool, it will readily be recognized that the claim for the fixing of a home consumption price is not unreasonable. Wool produced in Australia is grown under conditions of a high standard of living. Wages, costs of essential commodities, cost of transport are all much higher here than they are in countries with which our wool must compete on the world's market. Under such conditions it is surely reasonable to ask that the cost of production should be more fully taken into consideration when arriving at a home consumption price. These factors are given due consideration by the authorities when arriving at the price per bushel which shall be paid to wheat growers for wheat consumed in Australia. They are also given a measure of consideration in arriving at the price per pound at which sugar shall be sold in Australia. Why should not the same conditions apply in the case of wool?

The Australian manufacturer of woollen goods has the advantage of selling his products in a home market which has its buying capacity artificially stimulated by high wages and with a good tariff protection against goods produced in countries with a lower standard of living than obtains in Australia. Under such conditions it should hardly be expected that either the world parity price for wool or the price which the United Kingdom government is prepared to pay for our wool should be the basis upon which home consumption prices are fixed.

Australia collects import duties upon woollen goods manufactured in Britain. Apparently this will not be enough to satisfy the Graziers' Journal, which wants an assured price higher than cost of production. The United States Government is not alone in its attempt to bolster agricultural prices as is shown in the above reference to wheat and sugar. That Australian growers contend with higher expenses than prevail in wool importing countries, of which United States is the chief, is surprising. We do not think it will be supported by the facts if Australia should ever consider the Journal's proposal. Even if such action should be taken in that far-distant "after the war" period, it would not affect the export price.

F. C. A. Loans to Farmers

INFORMATION on loans made to farmers by various agencies of the Farm Credit Administration during 1940 has recently been released.

Production Credit Associations

A total of 230,940 loans amounting to \$349,581,237 were made to farmers of the United States through production credit associations during the year. Loans made in individual western states were as follows:

STATE	Loans Made	
	Number	Amount Advanced
Arizona	709	\$ 3,824,880
California	5,517	23,968,284
Colorado	2,001	10,271,332
Idaho	2,328	11,138,436
Kansas	3,112	7,263,772
Montana	2,941	15,319,197
Nebraska	2,650	6,989,255
Nevada	102	2,608,845
New Mexico	726	5,427,206
Oklahoma	5,024	7,732,661
Oregon	1,510	11,317,794
South Dakota	3,061	5,978,244
Texas	12,393	38,846,643
Utah	686	4,631,038
Washington	1,513	4,521,055
Wyoming	315	3,698,632

Total for 48 states.....230,940 \$349,581,237

There are 525 production credit associations functioning now in the entire United States, and this year, for the first time since their establishment in 1933, a number of them paid dividends after setting up a suitable reserve. Farmers and ranchers now own about 17 million dollars' worth of stock, or about 22 per cent of the total stock of the P.C.A.'s. Reserves out of earnings now amount to 18 million dollars.

"Despite the fact that production credit started from scratch, with farmer-directors who had very little previous experience in the lending of money," C. R. Arnold, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration states, "the production credit associations in the last seven years have surpassed all expectations. Their losses have been less than one half of one per cent of their total gross business, which has exceeded one and three-fourths billion dollars."

Mr. Arnold attributes the continued growth of production credit associations to the success with which the

farmer-directors have adapted the loans to farmers' credit needs.

Land Banks

Close to 39,000 long-term farm mortgage loans amounting to approximately 101 million dollars were made by the twelve federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner during 1940. While loans exceeded those of the previous year by 28 per cent when 30,047 were made in a sum totaling 79 million dollars, the total number and amount of loans outstanding decreased because, during the year, farmers repaid 159 million dollars on the principal of their loans, the largest amount for any year since 1929.

Land Bank Commissioner W. E. Rhea reports:

In the 7½ years since the Farm Credit Administration was organized farmers have repaid \$732,000,000 on the principal of their mortgage loans. More than 141,000 loans have been paid in full. Repayments in full have increased from about 3,000 loans a year in 1933 to approximately 30,300 in 1940. * * * Almost 90,000 Commissioner loans made in previous years were reamortized during the twelve months ending December 31, 1940, so that now over half of all loans of this type are on a 20-year basis.

Banks for Cooperatives

The twelve district banks and the Central Bank for Cooperatives in 1940 extended credit to farmers' cooperatives totaling approximately 126 million dollars, or 46 per cent more than the \$86,100,000 loaned the previous year. The 1940 total is the highest for any year since the banks were organized in 1933. It includes \$101,000,000 in loans to cooperatives and \$25,000,000 of notes acquired from cooperatives that made loans to their members under the lending programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At the close of 1940 the banks for cooperatives were serving 1,649 farmers' cooperatives, according to S. D. Sanders, cooperative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Credit to cotton cooperatives accounted for about 26 per cent of the amount outstanding, and credit to associations handling grain, fruits and vegetables, farm supplies, dairy products and those providing business services such as irrigation, cotton ginning, market space and insurance followed in importance.

Around the Range Country



A "Blessed Event" in the Range Country

Photo by Donald G. Merrill, Logan, Utah

WYOMING

Seasonable temperatures prevailed, with plenty of good growing weather, though with numerous nights with freezing temperatures. Light to moderate precipitation occurred rather frequently, leaving most of the state well supplied with moisture. Range grass is making satisfactory growth, and as a rule cattle and sheep are in good to excellent condition, though inclement weather caused some shrinkage and a few losses.

Bertha, Campbell County

We have had plenty of rain compared with one to three years back. I'd say this April was the wettest in five years, but grass is only fair on the ranges (April 29), as it has been too cold for good growing.

Shearing has not started here yet and no wool has been contracted during the past month.

Unshorn yearling ewes are selling at \$8.50 for fine wools and \$9 for cross-breds.

Costs of camp supplies are about 10 per cent higher than in 1940; wool

bags that cost us 45 cents last year are now priced at 72 cents, and herders' wages have been increased too.

Since the price of furs is not too good and there is no bounty, not much trapping of coyotes is being done in this section, and they remain about as numerous as in the previous year. Controlling the coyotes and securing ranch help are two of our biggest problems now.

Geo. A. Bergren

Opal, Lincoln County

April has been a cold, stormy month, and new feed is very backward, about 30 days later in growth than in other years. Everybody is feeding corn or concentrates (April 26). Lambing starts about May 1.

Medium shrinking wool has sold for 36 cents. The John Hay clip of Rock Springs range wool sold for 35 cents a few days ago. Fifteen cents and board is being paid to shearers, or 17 cents without board. The rate for contract shearing is about 22 cents, with the owner furnishing the bags and the contractor doing all the work.

We are paying 10 per cent more for our camp supplies than last year and other items of expense have also gone up. There has been no increase in herders' wages.

Coyotes are more numerous. I think one reason for the lack of success in the control work in this section is that poor judgment is used in assigning locations to the government trappers. Some trappers work in one locality for years without regard for the number of coyotes or snow conditions there in comparison with other areas.

In my opinion one of the most important problems confronting sheepmen of this section is the proper administration of the Taylor Grazing Act. Lack of experienced personnel in the Grazing Service prevents this at present.

William Bowie

Kaycee, Johnson County

Old feed is pretty well gone (April 10), but the new growth of grass is coming along well, as there has been plenty of moisture to make it grow. In some areas new grass is far enough along to make good grazing conditions.

Shed lambing has started in Johnson County. With some supplemental feed, the lambs are getting off to a good start, and so far, lambing early in sheds this year has been very successful. There have been some storms, but no damage has resulted, as the storms have all been in the nature of rain and warm snows.

Wool contracting has been in the range of 31 to 35 cents a pound for wools shrinking around 64 per cent.

Coyotes are about the same as a year ago. Two government trappers are working full-time in this county. One of them is kept on the payroll for the entire year through the aid of sheep men in local areas.

Lack of legal protection of private ranges; shortage of help for lambing; low prices received for our products compared to increases in wages for help are the chief concern of growers of this section. At present we are paying for a high cost of operations, as far as labor is concerned, but as yet not receiving a proportionate increase in the price of commodities we sell. E. D. Beebe

Worland, Washakie County

Weather and feed conditions have been good during April, better than they were last year, and the spring range feed is good (April 26).

Lambing has started, with a fairly good crop. No yearling ewes have changed hands recently; medium wools have been selling at 33 to 35 cents a pound. The shearing rate is 15 cents with board. We are paying our herders \$5 a month more than last year, and camp supplies are also higher.

Trappers and hunters have cut down the coyotes in this district.

Earl T. Bower

SOUTH DAKOTA

Temperatures ranged near normal, with good growing values in the daytime, and conditions near or a little below freezing at night. Precipitation has been frequent, and while some areas had only light amounts, most of the state had moderate to fairly heavy rains. Spring feed is sufficient as a rule for livestock, and cattle and sheep are doing fairly well.

Maurine, Meade County

Conditions have been better this year than last so far as weather and feed are concerned, and spring range forage is good at this time (April 30). Sheepmen are asking \$8.50 for shorn yearling crossbred ewes. Expenses have gone up during the past year; we estimate that camp supplies are about 15 per cent higher, and we are paying our herders \$15 a month more. There have been no government trappers working here and coyotes have increased within the last year or so.

The uncertainty as to what we can do and the labor situation are giving us much concern.

Martin A. Haines

MONTANA

Good growing temperatures prevailed, though with the usual amount of freezing temperatures at night to prevent rapid growth. Precipitation has been frequent, and light to moderate in amounts, sufficient for needs of crops and forage. There is, however, a shortage of stock water in some eastern areas. Pasturage and range feed has made enough growth to supply livestock nearly everywhere, and cattle and sheep are reported in fairly good shape.

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES

FOR APRIL, 1941
(Preliminary)

	%
Arizona	391
California	261
Colorado	147
Idaho	118
Montana	127
Nevada	231
New Mexico	219
Oregon	65
South Dakota	181
Texas	148
Utah	238
Washington	81
Wyoming	200

Note—All of the percentage figures are based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the above percentage figure.

Poplar, Roosevelt County

There has been plenty of feed during April, but it is now getting short and very dry (April 26).

While shearing has not commenced, most of the wool has already been contracted at 34 to 36 cents; its shrinkage is estimated at between 63 and 67 per cent.

Coyotes are not so numerous, due to the good work of three young men with airplanes.

Camp supplies are costing us from 10 to 15 per cent more than in 1940, and herders' wages have been increased as much as \$10 in some instances. Prairie fires and hired help are our big worries.

Bob Reid

Craig, Lewis and Clark County

Outside of a heavy snowfall about the 12th, weather and feed conditions have been good during April. The month's moisture has been somewhat in excess of normal but is far from enough to make up earlier deficiency. Range feed is normal (April 30).

Shed lambing is about over and range lambing is fairly well started. Prospects are good for a normal lamb crop.

There have been no sales and no quotations on yearling ewes. About two months ago a sale of woolled crossbreds, nearly yearlings, was made at \$8.50 a head.

Eighty-five per cent of the wool in this locality has been contracted at 32½ to 35 cents. A recent sale of fine and half-blood wool shrinking around 60 per cent, was at 35 cents. Shearing will not start for another 30 days, and as far as I know the rate has not yet been established.

Camp supplies are 8 to 10 per cent higher than a year ago and wages for herding are \$5 more. In addition we are reasonably sure that taxes will follow suit.

Just now coyotes are scarce, but we are convinced they have not forgotten us. They have richer pickings elsewhere now with less risk.

The most perplexing problem for sheepmen today is how much Uncle Sam is going to take away from us, or rather how much he is going to leave

us after having clothed and fed himself. We don't know, but are depending on Dr. McClure to express our opinion emphatically and incisively at the proper time. Geo. K. Reeder

IDAHO

Temperatures were near or somewhat below normal, though without important freezes or warm spells. The last week was warmest. Precipitation was rather frequent and well distributed, but it was not very heavy in the range country and agricultural territory. While some range feed is still short, much of the state at lower levels reports a good growth of feed. Livestock are generally doing fairly well, with enough feed.

Mountain Home, Elmore County

Weather and feed conditions for April were very good, a little better than the average of the past two or three years. Feed is in good condition on the spring range, but snowbanks are not so deep as usual on the lower ranges (April 28).

Lambing started a week ago with good prospects for a high percentage; a lot of twin lambs have been born.

No shorn yearling ewes have been sold recently, but I believe around \$10 is the asking price for crossbreds.

Most of the wool has been sold. Several days ago a clip of three-eighths-blood wool was taken at 33½ cents. Fifteen cents per head is being paid shearers plus board.

The price of supplies for our sheep camps is increasing; it is about 10 per cent higher than in 1940. Our chief problem is labor, which is becoming scarcer all the time.

Bruneau Sheep Co.

WASHINGTON

The first and last weeks were warmer than usual, and a noteworthy growth of vegetation was reported, sufficient to offset the retarded growth noted in the second and third weeks of appreciably lower temperatures. There has been enough rain for most sections, and it came at frequent intervals in light to moderate amounts as a rule. Pasturage

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of April.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

and range feed have been plentiful, and livestock are doing well everywhere.

Govan, Lincoln County

We have had excellent conditions during April. Lambing has progressed favorably and with about the same number of ewes bred to lamb this year as last, we have about 15 per cent more lambs.

Coyotes are increasing all the time; we need more trappers. This coyote situation is a matter of serious concern to us.

Harvey Monson

OREGON

Normal temperatures have been the rule, with some warm periods, and also some nights with freezing temperatures to check vegetation growth. Precipitation was fairly heavy early in the month, but thereafter was much lighter, though occurring every few days, in much of the state. Grains, hay and pastures have continued in good shape, and the reports on livestock are all favorable.

Grass Valley, Sherman County

The weather has been very mild, with a few warm rains. The range has lots of grass (April 1) and feeding conditions are good. About the same number of sheep are being run on the range as last year. The number could not be increased in this section, except in some instances like my own where sheep

numbers could be doubled or tripled if summer range were available.

Expenses have increased about 10 per cent in the last year. Coyotes also are more numerous. Lack of funds makes it necessary to lay the government hunter off during the winter months and there really should be another trapper working part of the time, as one man cannot cover the entire county.

One of the most important of our problems, in my judgment, is to lessen the effect of British wool on our domestic wool prices.

Dick Reckman, Jr.

CALIFORNIA

Seasonal temperatures occurred, with some good growing weather generally and no damaging freezes for pasturage. Rains were rather heavy early in the month, especially in northern counties, but the rest of the month they were frequent enough though much lighter. Pasturage and range feed have continued plentiful enough to make good growth, while livestock have also continued in thriving condition.

Suisun, Solano County

Range conditions have been good during the winter and early spring season and very little hay feeding has been necessary. Most of the 1941 wools have been sold at 37 cents for 8-months' and 40 cents for 12-months'.

Nothing is bothering us now but the weather and prices.

S. Okell

NEVADA

Temperatures were usually a little below normal, being moderately cold at night, though without hard freezes. Precipitation was frequent, and at times and in localities, rather heavy; but as a rule storms were not severe. Snows have been unusually heavy in western mountains. Pastures and ranges have made good growth, and livestock are in good condition nearly everywhere. Lambing and shearing have progressed, favorably, as a rule.

(Continued on page 40)

Livestock Cycles and Trends

By Dr. Orlo H. Maughan

Economist, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Spokane, Washington

Dr. Orlo H. Maughan's presentation of livestock cycles and trends was a major address of the convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Spokane, Washington, on January 23, this year. While it has not been possible to reproduce all the charts used by Dr. Maughan to illustrate his findings, the text of his address, as printed here with some of the discussion that it brought out, gives a logical explanation of price curves of the livestock industry in the past and an indication of the future course of prices.



Dr. Orlo H. Maughan

LADIES and gentlemen: Far from being discouraged at the size of the audience, I am flattered that so many of you are here. I realize that is quite an accomplishment after three days of convention.

Anyone starting to discuss the outlook for agricultural prices should at the outset clearly distinguish between two types of price movements:

1. Movements in the general level of commodity prices (those great swings in prices when almost all commodities are rising or almost all commodities are falling), and
2. Movements in the prices of individual commodities around the general level.

Possibly an illustration will make this distinction clearer. For example, wheat yields in a dry farming region in a given community will be predicated primarily upon the amount of precipitation. Thus, everyone's yield will be high or low, depending upon the amount of rainfall. However, around this general level there will be variations in yield of wheat, depending upon the cultural practices and farm management methods of the individual farmers, analogous to the fluctuations of the price of individual commodities around the general level of commodity prices.

Therefore, first let us consider the general level of commodity prices over

a 200-year period. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices at the present time is made up of 784 commodities representing almost all commodities of any commercial importance sold in the United States. These are weighted in the index in proportion to their commercial importance. Changes in the price of wheat influence the general level more than the price of rye. At the present time, changes in the price of automobiles would be rather important, whereas thirty years ago, these price changes had little influence on this index of prices.

Prices are now at about the same general level they were 150 years ago. The general level of commodity prices over the 200 years is characterized by four violent price upheavals representing four wars, the Revolutionary War, the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Great World War. Between these great peaks there have been long swings in prices.

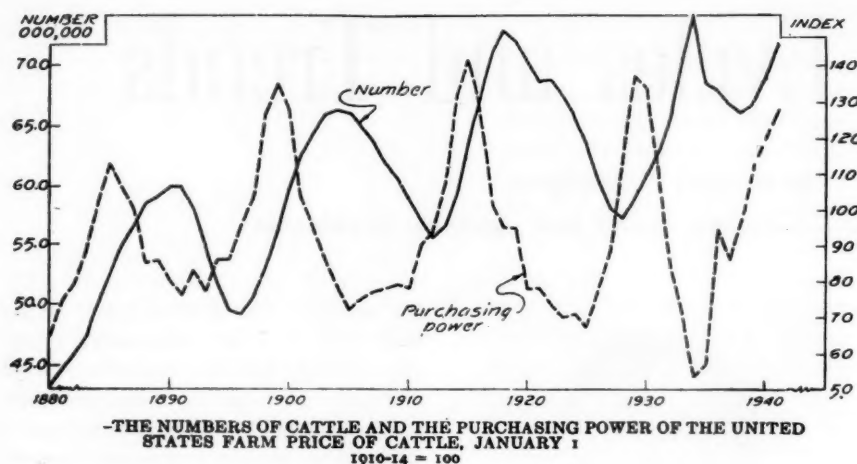
For example, during the 30-year period from 1866 to 1896 prices were generally falling. During the period from 1896 to 1920, prices were generally rising. Rising or falling prices have a tremendous influence upon the lives of individuals or cooperatives. A man born in 1850 and beginning farming about 1870, throughout his lifetime experienced generally falling prices, whereas a man born in 1875 and beginning farming in 1895, throughout his lifetime experienced generally rising prices and favorable conditions.

The outlook for the general level of commodity prices is a most controversial subject. I think we should divide our consideration into two periods—first, that period during which we have a war or a defense program, and second, the period following the defense program.

During this defense period it is clear, I think, to almost everyone that industry is going to have a real boom. Economists are estimating that in 1941 the national income may be around 83 billion dollars; the estimate for last year's income is 74 billion; a 12 per cent increase in one year. A total national income of 83 billion would compare with 82 billion in 1929. Prices at the present time are about 20 per cent lower than in 1929, so that an 83 billion dollar national income in 1941 in terms of purchasing power would be considerably larger than in 1929.

Will Agriculture Boom?

Does that mean that agriculture is going to have a comparable boom? No, I think not, for these reasons: in the first place, we have tremendous supplies of agricultural commodities such as we did not have in 1914. Our wheat situation would be utterly demoralized



if it were not for the government program; secondly, not only have we lost much of our export market for agricultural products but we are faced with the prospects, I think, of increased imports. Chester Davis stated the problem briefly and clearly at the meeting of Land Grant Colleges last fall. He said, "... farmers ought to reexamine their traditional attitude toward Latin America. Our hemispheric relationships and problems ought to be looked at clearly and courageously by every organized farm group in America. We cannot be military friends and economic enemies with Latin America at one and the same time. Farmers through their organizations and with the leadership of the educational institutions on which they depend, must study this problem at once and with care."

But while agriculture is not going to have a boom like industry, still, I think this defense program period is going to be a relatively favorable one. The estimate of the national farm income is placed at around 9 billion dollars; United States Department of Agriculture economists are talking of a national farm income of 9½ billion dollars next year. That would be a higher income than we had in 1937, which was a good year, as you remember. Furthermore, some estimates for national farm income in 1942 run as high as 10½ billion dollars. This would be a substantially increased income, and with lower costs might be almost equal to 1929 when the national farm income was 11.2 billion dollars.

Probably farm costs will go up later

as national incomes advance; the costs of supplies and labor will probably increase and if the industrial boom lasts long enough, farm land values will increase. However, real estate taxes will probably not increase much; the burden of debt payments won't increase; transportation costs won't increase substantially. The national net farm income will probably be relatively more favorable during the defense period. In fact, this period may be relatively so favorable that we may look back on it later and talk about the golden 40's. If these "good times" last long enough we farmers may forget the day of reckoning is coming. We shall then start trading land and cattle and sheep and accumulating debts; trading with one another and with non-farmers to the point where when the break comes we will have a crushing debt burden to pay off at low prices. We must be keenly alive as to what is happening. Each morning we should say to ourselves, "Every day in every way we are paying off our debts." — "Every day in every way we are not expanding to the extent we are increasing our indebtedness."

After War

The time will come when the defense effort will have passed its peak. At that time industry, I am confident, will be facing one of the most serious positions in its history. Just visualize the equivalent of the soldiers' bonus being paid every month for several years; spending 30 or 40 billion dollars on defense, then think of the adjustment industry will have to make following that period.

We shall have all the elements of depression we had in 1920. In fact, during the early 1920's we exported huge quantities of food and supplies to Europe. At the end of this war, my guess is that Europe will be so impoverished that they are going to do everything humanly possible to produce their own food. About the only food we shall be able to send them will be that which we give them outright unless we lend them the funds with which to pay us.

There is one important difference between the situation that will prevail at the end of the defense program and at the end of the last war, and that is that the federal government will be in a much more experienced position to help break the shock of the adjustment. I have in mind a works program larger than we have ever seen before. This will help to maintain consumer incomes. For the farmer, we shall probably have an expanded agricultural adjustment program, possibly with production control or price fixing, or at least commodity loans which would put a floor under prices.

Also of enormous importance contrasted to 1920, we shall have a well-rounded credit system for agriculture, serving all phases of agriculture, well established, able to stand the shock. Whether you call these remedies regimentation or regulation, I think it is coming, because the average American would rather have that than what happened to him in 1920 and again in 1930 and 1932.

The Livestock Outlook

So much for the outlook for the general level of prices. Having distinguished between the prices of all commodities and the prices of individual commodities, let's turn to take a look at the livestock outlook. You can't divorce the sheep outlook from the general livestock outlook. There is a fairly constant relationship between the prices of lamb, even though lamb is a semi-luxury commodity, and other livestock prices. When you have about one tenth as much lamb coming to market as you have beef, you normally expect a price for lamb about 1.5 to 1.75 that of beef. However, when lamb supplies equal as much as one eighth of beef supplies, lamb prices fall to 1.0 to 1.25

those for beef. The relationship of lamb to veal prices is even clearer. When three fourths as much lamb comes to market as veal, the price is about 1.25 to 1.50 that of veal. When about the same quantity of lamb and veal is slaughtered, the prices are roughly similar.

In 1900 we produced about 12.8 billion pounds of meat a year and consumed about 11.5 billion pounds. At the present time we are producing and also consuming about 17.2 billion pounds a year. During the period 1900 to 1910 we produced about 170 pounds of meat per capita; that has declined to the present 125 pounds of meat per capita. From 1900 to 1910, we consumed about 150 to 160 pounds of meat per capita, about half a pound a day. That has declined to about 125 pounds of meat per capita at the present time.

There are two things, I think, we should get from these data. Up to about the present time, we have had a surplus of meat made up mostly of pork, as since about 1912 we have been importing beef. At the present time we are just about in adjustment. If this trend continues, it seems clear to me we are going to have to increase our meat production or increase our imports.

Secondly, there has been for many years a very definite cycle in the production and consumption of meat. This cycle is dominated by the beef cattle cycle. For that reason I believe we should first analyze the beef cattle cycle even though this is a wool growers' convention.

Beef Cattle Cycles

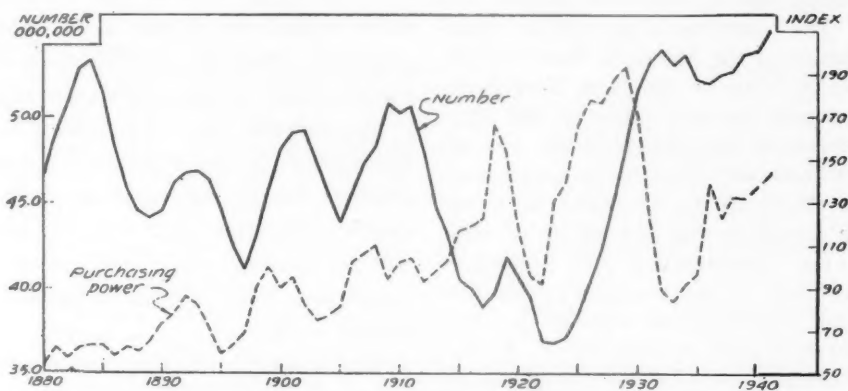
In 1867, the United States Department of Agriculture began to make annual estimates of the number of livestock and the value of the various classes of livestock on hand. These estimates were based upon answers returned by the crop and livestock reporters and have been continued up to the present time. This gives us nearly 75 years of data from which we can make a careful study of trends in livestock prices. When we analyze these carefully we discover definite cycles in both livestock prices and numbers. Let us turn our attention to the number of livestock on hand January 1 in each

year since 1867 and the purchasing power of the price of cattle during the same years. Do not be alarmed at the term "purchasing power." It simply means the price of cattle in relation to all other commodities. That is, the amount of all other things that a steer will buy in one year compared with any other year during the 75-year series. In other words, all we have done in constructing this index of purchasing power of cattle is to subtract those changes in the price of cattle due to the changes in the general level of all commodity prices, so that we have the prices of cattle as they might have been had we had a stable general level of commodity prices.

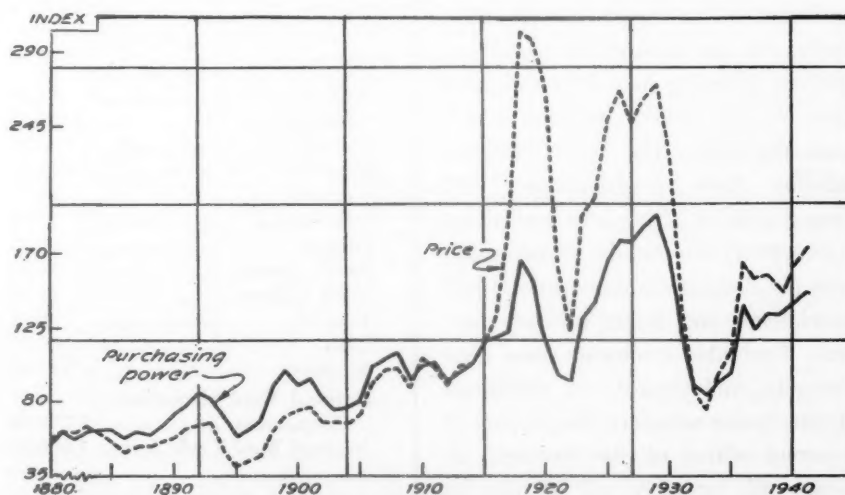
The livestock cycle is a very regular and definite cycle approximately 15

years long, the last five peaks being in 1870, 1885, 1899, 1915, 1929-30. Or, the lengths of these periods were, 15 years, 14 years, 16 years and 14-15 years. An understanding of this cycle is of great importance to anyone interested in the livestock industry because it will be noted that from the peak to the bottom, purchasing power of the price of cattle is approximately cut in half. You will also note a similar cycle exists in the numbers of livestock on hand, but that there is about a three-year lag between the peaks in prices of cattle and the peaks in numbers, and about a three-year lag between the bottoms in prices and the bottoms in numbers.

Some of you may be wondering why
(Continued on page 35)



THE NUMBERS OF SHEEP AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES FARM PRICE OF SHEEP, JANUARY 1
1910-14 = 100



INDEX NUMBERS OF THE FARM PRICE AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1
1910-14 = 100

First Steps In Wool Promotion

STUDY of wool promotion commenced and to be continued during the coming months occupied the attention of the Wool Promotion Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in a special meeting in Salt Lake City on April 28 and 29. Chairman R. C. Rich of Idaho presided at the committee sessions, which were attended by J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, W. P. Wing of California, Mrs. Robert Naylor of Idaho, representing the Women's Auxiliary, and Secretary Marshall. Roger Gillis, the Texas member of the committee, was not able to be present.

The committee completed the organization of the American Wool Council, which is to be the New York headquarters for wool publicity and other phases of the general work now in progress and lines to be inaugurated in the future for educating the public in respect to the true values of wool.

For consideration, the committee had before it a summary of work done and contacts made during the first three months of 1941 by F. Eugene Ackerman, who has been employed by the National Wool Growers Association to handle the wool publicity work under its direction and supervision. Most significant in the digest was the publication of the booklet on the Wool Products Labeling Act. Five thousand copies of this 36-page booklet, which bears the title, "The Wool Products Labeling Act—Its Advantages and Responsibilities," have been mailed out to a carefully selected list of men's and women's clothing manufacturers, trade associations, and better business bureaus. Favorable comments have been numerous, and requests for additional supplies make necessary the printing of a second edition of the booklet, although this probably will be held up until the Federal Trade Commission issues the final official rules and regu-

lations governing the administration of the law.

Set up in three parts, the booklet covers the necessity for wool labeling, gives an explanation of the various sections of the law, its provisions and methods of enforcement, and the complete text of the act itself. Under one cover, then, in concise language, the manufacturer, the retailer, or any one else can find anything he wants to know about the operation of the labeling law.

Since the foundation of any educational campaign must be laid in sound facts, expenditure of part of the wool promotion funds in research work is contemplated. A move in this direction is already under way to test the relative warmth factors of wool and rayon blankets, but the major part of the research work, when funds are available, will be conducted along lines that will reveal new facts and new uses about and for wool.

That a vast amount of preliminary

work has to be done in setting up the wool promotion program was set forth in Mr. Ackerman's report to the committee. The building up of lists to receive releases, the making of contacts to insure cooperation in the work, and other necessary steps require time and money, the full returns from which come over a period of years. Many of these first steps have now been taken and actual educational and promotional effort can be advanced as rapidly as funds are available.

Many releases have already been issued, and the future program includes the establishment of a news and information service directed toward the staffs of retail stores and the press to keep them fully alert to the importance and merit of wool in the welfare of the individual and the nation as a whole.

Contacts have been established with the publishers of the leading magazines of the country and cooperation given in the preparation of articles on wool for their use. An especially interesting example of this is the little book for children, entitled "Wool," published by the Whitman Company and now being sold by some of the large chain stores. Mr. Ackerman furnished material for this publication and has also assisted in

1941 WOOL FUND

Receipts to May 1, 1941

States:

Arizona	\$ 57.85
California	40.20
Colorado	40.20
Idaho	297.85
Montana	29.75
New Mexico	17.75
Oregon	26.95
North Dakota	14.95
South Dakota	14.50
Texas	29.50
Utah	22.70
Wyoming	283.20
National Wool Marketing Corporation	1,200.00
National Wool Trade Assn.	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,075.40

Dealers:

Adams & Leland	\$ 77.70
Colonial Wool Co.	130.40
Draper & Co.	71.20
Hallowell, Jones & Donald ..	18.35
Merrion & Wilkins	19.40
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill ..	189.45
Producers Wool & Mohair Co.	25.00
National Wool Marketing Corporation	1,200.00
National Wool Trade Assn.	5,000.00
State Associations:	
California	22.70
Idaho	5.40
Texas	4.50
Wyoming	279.70
Individuals	31.60
	<hr/>
	\$7,075.40

the revision of the chapters on wool in the Book of Knowledge. Cooperation has also been given to the International Wool Secretariat, the agency handling the wool promotion work of the Australian, New Zealand and South African growers, in arranging to have pictures taken for such national magazines as Life, Look, Time, etc., the expense of which was borne entirely by the Secretariat.

Assured that a good start had been made, the Wool Promotion Committee voted its approval of Mr. Ackerman's plans for procedure until August when the committee will meet again to consider progress and further advancement of the program.

10 CENTS PER BAG FOR WOOL PROMOTION

Make sure the dealer or agency handling your wool understands that 10 cents per bag (5 cents on bags smaller than the standard 7-foot length) is to be deducted from your wool sales this year for the Wool Promotion Fund. The support of everyone is needed to put the program over.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WOOL FUND IN APRIL

ARIZONA	
Cross Mt. Sheep Co.	Hennessey Sheep Co.
Pete Eppil	Dan Morgan
Jose Elorga	L. M. Perrin, Jr.
Flagstaff Sheep Co.	Sawyer-Otundo Sheep Co.
	G. W. Wilbur
CALIFORNIA	
Manuel Izquierdo	Vincent Luzaretta
IDAHO	
Tom Bell	A. E. Holmquist & Sons
W. A. Colner	Glen Knapp
Charles W. Colner	Totorica Bros. Co.
OREGON	
A. S. Boyd	B. M. Blake
F. C. Vaughan	
WYOMING	
Justin McCarthy, Keystone Sheep Co.	

The Day After Tomorrow

"THE year 1941 will probably determine whether or not the American system of economy, as exemplified by the present textile industry, will survive . . . policies developed this year will determine the resistance to future strain. American industry cannot survive another 1929. Much less can it survive a 1950 or 1955 which, if restraint is not used now, would make 1929 look like a minor decline." The above statement was made by Douglas G. Woolf, editor

of Textile World and quoted in a recent issue of "Making the Grade with Wool."

Similar warning is also sounded by Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills. "Let us not live in a fool's paradise," he writes in the Botanist. "We at Botany are busy preparing for the day after tomorrow. The day when war orders cease . . . New products—new mer-

chandising methods—new equipment and production methods—wider distribution . . . Management today has a greater need for study of world conditions than ever before."

And Making the Grade with Wool sums it up this way: "All of us in every branch of the wool industry need to prepare for the day after tomorrow. The longer it is in coming, the more need to be ready."

Materials Used in 1939 Wool Manufactures

THE various kinds of fibers consumed by the woolen and worsted manufactures industries during the year 1939 are listed in the table below. Statistics cover regular factories

or jobbers engaging contractors, contract factories, and dyeing and finishing plants, and were released on April 14, this year, by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

MATERIALS CONSUMED	Total for Industry Sub-Group (Pounds)
Raw fibers:	
Shorn and pulled wool (scoured weight)	295,980,475
Mohair (scoured weight)	19,062,936
Other hair (scoured weight)	6,786,150
Raw cotton, short-staple (under 1 1/8 inches)	9,031,835
Raw cotton, long-staple (1 1/8 inches and over)	276,857
Rayon staple	10,648,216
Raw silk	100,728 (1)
Other raw fiber	130,447
Other materials:	
Wool noils and mill waste	45,749,999
Mohair noils and mill waste	1,571,422
Rayon noils and mill waste	5,420,232
Cotton noils and mill waste	6,490,669
Silk noils and mill waste	1,155,911
Other noils and mill waste	2,603,615
Wool or part-wool recovered fiber and clippings and rags	87,045,285
Rayon recovered fiber and clippings and rags	10,626,479
Tops:	
Wool:	
Bradford system	123,089,038 (2)
French system	48,216,465 (1)
Mohair:	
Bradford system	13,603,532
French system	65,888
Rayon:	
Bradford system	4,307,533
French system	230,748
Cotton top or sliver:	
Bradford system	736,326
French system	97,483
Other:	
Bradford system	3,531,702
French system	107,022
Yarns consumed, total	405,437,967 (1)

(1) Includes a small quantity consumed in the "Dyeing and finishing woolen and worsted" industry to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

(2) Includes a small quantity consumed for carpet and rug yarn, to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

Sheepmen Aid in War Relief

CALIFORNIA and Wyoming events on behalf of British war relief are illustrated here.

To the right is a picture taken at the recent sheep dog trials held at the Hoyt Ranch in the Sacramento Valley, California, for the purpose of raising relief funds. Always interesting, the trials, in which some of the best sheep dogs of the West competed, attracted a large crowd, whose 50-cent admission fees were turned into British relief channels. Enjoyment was added to the occasion through the donation by nearby ranchers of fifty lambs that were barbecued and served with bushels of beans.

The Wyoming project on behalf of Bundles for



Sheep Dog Trial at Hoyt's Ranch in the Sacramento Valley, California, for the Benefit of British War Relief.



Flockmaster Irvin Rendle, right, hands the first black fleece to be used in the manufacture of blankets for Bundles for Britain to Governor Nels H. Smith of Wyoming. A. S. Roach, warden at the state prison where the blankets will be made, is looking on. Above, Governor Smith of Wyoming and an escort of girls in gala range dress start some finished blankets on their way.

Britain was originated by Mrs. Walter McConnell of Rawlins, Wyoming. When the appeal was made by Bundles for Britain, Inc., for blankets, she conceived the idea of asking each of the 2000 wool growers of the state to contribute wool from the black sheep in their bands, this wool to be milled and made into blankets at the state prison mill at Rawlins, and growers saw the opportunity of complying with this request and, at the same time, advertising virgin Wyoming wool. The plan was laid before Governor Nels H. Smith, who gave it his approval and made a special trip to Rawlins to inaugurate the movement, visiting the Rendle, Ferris and Daly shearing pens to receive the first official gifts of black wool.

With his permission given, and the approval gained of the State Board of Charity and Reform, the bundles of black wool are being sent to the state penitentiary where the prison woolen mill is turning them into black blankets for Blackout Britain.

Mrs. McConnell has appealed to each of the state's five chapters of Bundles for Britain, Inc., to solicit the wool growers for these gifts of Black Bundles, and appeals are also being made through the various district and state groups of wool growers.

Cooperative Shearing in Australia

By J. F. Wilson

University of California, Davis

TWENTY-TWO years ago, about the time the last unpleasantness with Germany was terminated, the wool growers of Australia were having a difficult time getting their sheep shorn. Some of the leaders decided to do something about it and hence was born the Graziers Cooperative Shearing Company, Ltd. An idea of its present popularity among growers may be judged from the fact that during the season just closed this company managed the shearing of nearly 8,000,000 sheep in 642 shearing sheds in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. Its operations have increased over 1100 per cent since the company opened its doors for business and the end is not yet.

The company is called "Grazcos" for convenience. It is not formally a part of any wool growers' association but is entirely separate, although it was organized by men who are active in association affairs. A grower may be a member of the Graziers Association of New South Wales, or of Victoria or some other state without patronizing Grazcos. It is entirely optional.

When a grower signs up with Grazcos it means that shearing the sheep and putting up the wool for market are very largely taken out of his hands. About all he has to do is to employ a cook for the shearers' mess and see that the sheep are brought into the shed without delay. Grazcos does the rest.

The company does business on a cost-plus basis. The Australian government sets the rate of pay for shearers and all the shed hands through a federal "award" or law, and the company's charges to the grower are the wages of the men and other costs plus $\frac{3}{4}$ pence or $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a head for flocks up to 50,000.

Grazcos able manager is R. C. Wil-

son, a real Australian "bush man" who thoroughly understands, through practical experience, the problems of the wool grower. At his invitation I was privileged to take a trip with the delightful Jimmy Brett, organizer and shed inspector for the company, and to see at first hand what made the wheels go around. To my astonishment I found that not only were the growers satisfied, but the shearers and shed hands were too. It seems to be one of those cases, all too rare in the U.S.A., where capital and labor were going along together without much friction. Something of a professional doubter by nature, I was unwilling to take the word of Mr. Brett, whose enthusiasm for his company was boundless, that the shearers and shed hands benefited from Grazcos shearing as well as the grower. After talking with the shearers privately at various places in New South Wales and Victoria, I found this true. Not that the company is free from complaints—

far from it. But as one shearing captain said, "of course the graziers are always trying to hold down the cost of labor, and we are always trying to raise it; however we get along pretty well."

There are many reasons why Grazcos is successful, why it appeals to growers and shearing shed operatives alike. As I tried to analyze these reasons, it seemed that one or two of them might well be copied in principle in this country. First of these is the "award" mentioned above. Based on years of experience the federal law governing the relations between the grower and the shearers and shed hands covers in specific detail nearly every conceivable point that can arise in connection with shearing sheep. How the cook may be hired, when to stop shearing wet sheep, the shearers' obligation in handling sheep that he has cut badly, cleaning up of living quarters, pay of shed hands during delays due to



Scene in Australian Shearing Shed. Each fleece is spread out on a table and "skirted" free of tags, burry and stained wool. It is then "classed" or graded by a licensed grader before going into the bale.

Photo courtesy of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia.

breakdown of machinery, working hours and overtime, what to do on holidays, signing up of shearers, are only a very few of the points covered. The award and its interpretation are set forth in a book called "The Pastoral Employment Guide," by the Graziers Association of New South Wales and the Pastoralists Association of West Darling. Some idea of the ground it covers may be gained from the fact that the book has 312 pages.

One afternoon we drove to a shed where Grazcos was supervising the shearing and classing of about 9000 head. Everything seemed to be going smoothly according to the classer and consequently we stayed only a couple of hours before going on 50 miles to the "pub" where we holed in for the night. Soon after, Mr. Brett had a telephone call from the grower who said the shearers were refusing to shear any more sheep, because they had found some with scabby mouths. Mr. Brett told the grower that the award said the shearers had the right to refuse to shear sheep with any offensive wound or sore unless such sore was treated with antiseptic. The next morning we drove back those 50 miles, and Brett explained the award to the shearers' captain. The sores had been treated; the shearers went to work again. Briefly the award leaves practically no point open to dispute.

A second reason why the system works is that Grazcos employs only union shearers. This sounds odd to us, but the award covers only members of the Australian Workers Union (AWU), and Grazcos finds it to its distinct advantage to deal with the union in order to work under the award. The court has recognized that worthless employees should not be tolerated and even though Australia is strongly unionized and very advanced in social legislation, it seems to be well recognized that an employer has a perfect right to fire a man who is no good. Many unions in America do not recognize such a right at the present moment and do not themselves take steps to get undesirables out of their own ranks, a fact that has led to a good deal of bitterness, unreasonableness and strikes.

Grazcos keeps a large file of sheep

shearers and shed hands, and has amassed a lot of information on them. The company knows all about each one and exactly what kind of work he has done over a period of years. It never condemns a man on the basis of a single complaint, but when the employee is consistently reported on adversely by several overseers he is out of a job. Such an individual's record card usually terminates with the initials "N.B.G." This is strong language among the Aussies although we would not think so. It stands for "No bloody good."

The shearers like the company be-

California Ram Sale Prices

AN average of \$48.40 was made on 1525 head of sheep sold at the California Ram Sale at Sacramento, May 6 and 7, according to an early report received as the Wool Grower goes to press. This was \$15 over the 1940 figure of \$33.22 on 1685 head.

Top price was \$500 paid for a Hampshire stud ram consigned by Straloch Farms of Davis, the purchaser being J. G. S. Hubbard of Corvallis, Oregon. Straloch Farms also sold the second highest priced ram, another Hampshire that went to E. F. Day of Farmington, California, for \$480. Both Straloch rams were of Goldsmith breeding. Malcolm Moncreiffe of Big Horn, Wyoming, sold one Corriedale stud ram to Chas. M. Ware of Santa Rosa, California, at \$200 and another to W. R. Anderson of Rio Vista, California, at \$165. The \$200 mark was also reached by a Romeldale ram purchased by Mrs. Edith Van Antwerp of Burlingame, California, from A. T. Spencer and Son of Gerber, California.

In the larger divisions of the sale, averages on rams, with 1940 comparisons, were as follows:

	1941	1940
Hampshires	811@ \$49.37	962@ \$32.32
Suffolks	306@ 51.11	336@ 35.38
Suffolk		
Crossbreds	85@ 43.16	101@ 31.00
Rambouillets	75@ 48.48	27@ 37.70
Corriedales	79@ 53.13	47@ 56.00

Twenty-two head of Rambouillets sold by John K. Madsen of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, averaged \$60, and the same number consigned by W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, averaged \$50.

cause it arranges for them more effective schedules for shearing than they could hope to obtain otherwise. Grazcos attends to the crew's itineraries cutting down travel and allowing the men to make better tallies. They like the company also because it guarantees their pay and gives them absolutely fair treatment, takes their side when the grower is at fault, is instrumental in seeing that their food is satisfactory and obtained at a reasonable price while they are on the job.

Grazcos offers a wool selling service to producers of small clips who do not have suitable facilities in their own sheds for satisfactory classing. Large producers are finding it to their advantage to send their "oddments" or small lines to Grazcos to be pooled with similar oddments from other growers. Last year it handled about 30,000 bales of such wool. The company employs a full time veterinarian to give advice and assistance to its patrons, distributes medicines, feeds, licks, machinery, bales and everything else the sheepman needs for his business. It is a non-profit organization and to date has rebated to members about \$200,000. It owns the beautiful modern five-story building in Sydney that houses its offices. It maintains branches with sub-managers in Victoria and in Tasmania. It is a growing concern.

An exact duplicate of the Graziers' Cooperative Shearing Company would not be successful in the United States because a dozen factors would mitigate against it. Its relations with labor, however, makes one wonder if we should not try to set up some kind of general agreement that would improve matters in this country. Most people are reasonable, most of them are honest. A large proportion of squabbles are among people who conscientiously believe they are right. Perhaps a federal "award" or even state awards would tend to alleviate a situation we all know is none too good. Many people are getting thoroughly fed up on threatened shearers' strikes, embargoes on lamb, hot cargo, and a lot of other things. It might be possible to arrange things so that both sides would be happier than they now are and neither side would have to yield a great deal.

The Wool Market

By C. J. Fawcett

General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation

THE following quotations from New York and Boston trade papers and publications are sufficient cause for the active demand for wool now prevailing:

1. Demand for wool goods has already developed to a point where buyers are willing to take anything they can get.

2. Unfilled orders for men's wear are estimated at above 70 million yards, about half of which consists of contracts for uniform cloth from the Army and Navy.

3. Demands for civilian goods are running from 15 to 20 per cent ahead of recent normal years.

4. Of special interest is the report from men who travel for the manufacturing clothiers, especially for medium-to-low priced wool clothing, who say that they are obliged to make allotments to their retail customers.

5. Buying of fall materials for women's cloaks and suits continues to expand.

6. Pronounced shortages have already developed in such spring-summer fabrics as gabardines and coverts, which are impossible to obtain for nearby shipment.

7. Most cloth mills are booked almost to capacity, while clothing manufacturers report that advance business for fall in men's wear is the largest in recent history.

8. Government increased demands sure to cause more and more trouble for civilian consumers.

9. Textile situation tending to strengthen.

10. Scant shipping space still limits carpet wool stocks.

Is it any wonder that wool is being picked up about as rapidly as it is shorn? Summer Street merchants are in high glee over their early contracts, for it now appears that the 1941 clip as a whole will be another clip of exceptional quality and shrinkage. A prominent manufacturer who recently examined hand samples from Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico stated they were the lightest, brightest, and best-grown wools he had seen in many, many years. So, this makes the early contracts even more attractive than expected.

One of the principal factors in evaluating domestic wool and one that

is constantly being thrust to the foreground more and more each day is the tightening situation with respect to shipments of foreign wools. This applies to both South America and Australia, as well as South Africa. This feature is being given considerable attention in Washington. Now that the emergency supply of 250 million pounds, which was to be placed as a reserve supply of wool here in the United States, has failed to arrive, some officials in Washington are wondering if the reserve supply should not be taken from the domestic clip and held in reserve by the government rather than depend on a supply from Australia that has failed to materialize.

Some eight to ten months after the plan for the establishment of a reserve supply of 250 million pounds was negotiated, we have only about 60 million pounds landed in the United States, which is a trifle less than one month's supply at the present rate of consumption. March consumption of wool on a greasy equivalent basis is figured at approximately 80,600,000 pounds against 72,384,000 pounds in February and 76 odd million pounds in January. October of 1940 was an all-time high, so far as consumption is concerned, with 82,450,000 pounds.

The scheduled meeting between representatives of the growers and the Office of Production Management failed to materialize this week as predicted by some of the eastern market papers. An investigation reveals that the government has not yet been able to estimate raw wool requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year. A meeting for the purpose of discussing wool values and proper differentials between foreign and domestic wool is scheduled as soon as this information is available. We note, however, that Donald Nelson of the O. P. M. in

Washington, has asked the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation as to increasing costs of producing wool in relation to the 1940 and 1941 clips. If this conference on wool values is to be delayed until a report can be made by the Tariff Commission on the cost of production, it is doubtful whether it will be in time to have much influence on the value of the 1941 clip, for it is moving out of first hands about as fast as it is shorn.

Wool growers seem to have much less faith in future values of wool than do manufacturers and dealers. This attitude on the part of growers is understandable. They are in no position to realize the amount of wool that is being used. Then, too, they have been forced to accept values for a good many years that represented just about cost of production, and many times less than cost of production, so when they receive offers showing them a modest profit they are inclined to "cash in" regardless of the fact that wool is apparently in the strongest position it has been since the first World War.

Of course, foreign wool still occupies the limelight. However, the amount of foreign wool being purchased abroad by the Boston wool trade and manufacturers is on the decline and is likely to fall to much lower dimensions as the weeks go by, for the supplies are limited and selections are very poor. One unexpected factor has developed in the extensive use of Australian wool, and that is the difficulty that many manufacturers are having in processing these Australian wools, which were unusually defective this year because of burr content. We learn that many of the large outfits have been forced to put on additional equipment in order to handle these Australian wools. Commission combers with orders on their books to run them for four to five

months are not inclined to take on business that will require additional machinery equipment and adjustment.

Dealers' holdings of foreign apparel wools in the Boston district declined rather sharply during March. Stocks of greasy foreign wools reported by members of the Boston Wool Trade Association as of April 1 showed a net decline from March 1 of 13,245,000 pounds. Stocks reported as purchased but not shipped, afloat and in bond,

have not been large in the last two weeks, for the manufacturers have refused to raise their sights above \$1@1.03 for average fine territory wools, the basis of their earlier purchases. Late purchases in the West could hardly be passed on to manufacturers within this range of prices unless the wools were of extremely light shrinkage.

In the fleece, or farm wool, states there has been a veritable scramble for wools. They started to buy bright

contracts were quoted at .951. This seems rather inconsistent when domestic wool tops were sold last week at 1.35 and domestic fine wool at 1.00 clean. This proves one thing, that both the wool top futures and the grease wool futures markets are regulated and based upon the cheapest fiber in the world, which in this case is foreign wool and, therefore, fail to indicate with any degree of accuracy the value of our domestic product.

Domestic Wool Quotations — Week Ending Friday, May 2, 1941 GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS

	Scoured Basis Boston Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (1)					
		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent	
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$1.06-1.08	(63%)	\$39- .40	(65%)	\$37- .38	(68%)	\$34- .31
Fine French Combing	1.00-1.04	(64%)	.36- .37	(66%)	.34- .35	(69%)	.31- .32
Fine Clothing	.95- .98	(65%)	.33- .34	(68%)	.30- .31	(71%)	.28- .29
1/2 Blood Combing (Staple)	1.00-1.03	(58%)	.42- .43	(60%)	.40- .41	(64%)	.36- .37
1/2 Blood French Combing	.96- .98	(59%)	.39- .40	(61%)	.37- .38	(65%)	.34- .35
1/2 Blood Clothing	.92- .95	(60%)	.37- .38	(62%)	.35- .36	(66%)	.31- .32
3/8 Blood Combing	.88- .92	(53%)	.41- .43	(55%)	.40- .41	(58%)	.37- .39
3/8 Blood Clothing	.82- .85	(54%)	.38- .39	(56%)	.36- .37	(59%)	.34- .35
1/4 Blood Combing	.82- .85	(50%)	.41- .43	(52%)	.39- .41	(55%)	.37- .38
Low 1/4 Blood	.78- .81	(45%)	.43- .45	(47%)	.41- .43	(50%)	.39- .41
Common and Braid	.75- .77	(44%)	.42- .43	(46%)	.41- .42	(49%)	.38- .39

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices in terms of greasy wools, scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools for the different length groups quoted.

amounted to 36,834,000 pounds as against 50,079,000 pounds as of March 1. Holdings of pulled and scoured wools totaled 6,071,000 pounds as against 7,489,000 pounds. Supplies abroad, purchased but not shipped, declined from 26,525,000 pounds at the beginning of March to 15,120,000 pounds at the opening of April.

It is now estimated that well over half the domestic clip is out of growers' hands. Late purchases in every territory wool state where shearing is in process are upon an estimated basis of about \$1@1.02 landed Boston without profit to the dealer.

There is no doubt that at least 80 per cent of the early contracts were passed on to manufacturers who are eagerly awaiting their arrival. It seems quite certain, however, that late purchases on the part of dealers are for inventory purposes, being acquired with the full belief that spot wools during the fall months will be in a very strong position and command a premium.

Sales of territory fine wool to mills

one quarter and three eighths at 37@38 cents to the grower and some went to 40 cents, then to 41 and 42 cents. There was an attempt to reduce the market to 40 cents to the grower but this did not last long. Now (May 5) they are paying 41@42 cents to the grower in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and the bright wool section, which means that these wools are bringing 45@46 cents landed eastern mills. This is about 5 cents per clean pound higher than the cost of comparable grades of South American wool, but there is little South American wool suitable for American apparel purposes available for purchase.

The top futures markets have been particularly dull and failed to indicate trend until May 1 when there was a little activity at a little higher values. The grease wool futures market has also failed to indicate future market trends, with only a few contracts each day at steady values. July top futures were quoted at 1.26 on Saturday, May 3, while October grease wool

Faith in future value of wool is rising.

Quotations on domestic wool, as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are shown in the above table.

Wool on Hand, March 29

THERE is shown below the part of the wool stock report for March 29, 1941, that presents the figures on the basis of shorn wool in the grease. Stocks of pulled wool are shown separately, and should be increased by 45 per cent to be equivalent to shorn wool in the grease.

This report is prepared and published quarterly by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

A combination of the shorn and pulled wool on the same basis brings out the fact that stocks on March 29 totaled 299,737,000 pounds, and on March 30, 1940, were 204,370,000 pounds.

Present stocks are so high in the face of very heavy consumption because of

Class, Holder and Origin	Shorn Wool Stocks (In thousands of pounds)		Pulled Wool Stocks (In thousands of pounds)	
	March 29, 1941	March 30, 1940	March 29, 1941	March 30, 1940
Apparel Class Total	248,967	129,458	34,322	44,225
Dealers	63,951	40,841	17,320	24,316
Domestic	13,562	20,487	12,599	19,905
Foreign on hand	26,732	18,753	3,990	4,368
Foreign afloat	23,657	1,601	731	43
Manufacturers and Topmakers	185,016	88,617	17,002	19,909
Domestic	49,762	42,115	12,165	15,902
Foreign on hand	74,391	41,542	4,774	3,955
Foreign afloat	60,863	4,960	63	52

recent importations from South America and South Africa. In January and February, imports from these countries (carpet wools excluded), amounted to 107,434,000 pounds. For the same months of 1940 the figure was 45,713,743 pounds.

Western Wool Sales

THE rapidity with which wools have changed hands since shearing got into its stride in the intermountain area makes a report of sales in any detail impossible.

Buying during the last week of April and early May, the Commercial Bulletin states, was keenest in Oregon, Montana and western Idaho, with considerable wool sold in southern Utah and Washington, and not much done in Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming. Prices paid in the territory wool states, according to the Bulletin, were in a range of 35 to 37½ cents for both fine and half-blood clips of the better types, which would cost around \$1 clean, landed Boston, and from 31 to 35 cents for the average to good wools that would cost around 97 to 98 cents clean basis, landed Boston.

In Washington and Oregon where shearing has been delayed on account of cold wet weather, contracts were being made at 33 to 37 cents, which is estimated to be the equivalent of \$1.03 to \$1.07 clean landed Boston, with some of the clips running above and some below that range. A number of sales of shorn wools in Washington and Oregon have been reported in a range of 31 to 37 cents, with the bulk around 34 and 35 cents, while in the western part of the state and particularly for the Willamette Valley, long staple and lighter shrinking small clips, buyers are reported as paying 42 and 43 cents.

In California one clip of Glenn County wool was reported sold at 45 cents while 44 cents was said to have been paid for two clips at Willows and one at Red Bluff. In Merced County and the Stockton area some wool has been sold at 38 and 39 cents.

Th price range in Arizona on 18,000 fleeces recently sold is reported as 32 to 35 cents, and 13,000 fleeces in Nevada are reported sold at 31 to 33 cents.

Wool sales in New Mexico have been increasing, with as high as 37½ cents reported paid, or about \$1.00 clean, landed Boston.

Some Western Slope wools in Colorado are reported selling at 37 cents, while in Wyoming two 35-cent sales of fairly heavy clips have recently been made. Western Idaho wools are moving at 35 to 37½ cents, and word from Montana is to the effect that sales there range from 33 to 38 cents, with the bulk going at 35 to 37 cents. One sale as high as 40 cents is also reported from that state.

Rain has delayed shearing in West Texas, but, according to reports, as high as 43½ cents has been paid in that state for 12-months' fine wool.

Mills Operating Close to Capacity

With the bulk of the orders for fall already on their books, mills and clothing manufacturers during the week ended May 3, began to give more attention to problems of production and delivery, according to the Service Bureau of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. Most cloth mills are booked almost to capacity while clothing manufacturers report that advance business for fall in men's wear is the largest in recent his-

tory. The report further says:

If the government should re-enter the market for additional supplies of piece goods over the next few months, it is quite possible that shortages will develop in the supplies available for civilian consumption. Pronounced shortages have already developed in such spring-summer fabrics as gabardines and coverts which are impossible to obtain for nearby shipment. Indications now are that mills will continue to operate at current rates for the balance of the year. Demand for wool goods has already developed to the point where buyers are willing to take anything they can get. For some time most mills have been allotting goods on the basis of seasonal purchases by buyers over the course of the last five years. There were reports in the market to the effect that some mills have begun to accept orders for the spring, 1942, season.

Practically every plant in the men's wear division is operating at as high a rate as deliveries of tops and yarns will permit. Mills which received Army orders recently have been stepping up operations and a number are running Saturdays. A number of producers have virtually withdrawn from the market insofar as soliciting additional business for fall is concerned. Unfilled orders for men's wear are estimated at above 70,000,000 yards, about half of which consist of contracts for uniform cloths from the Army and Navy. There is considerable conjecture in the market as to how much more goods the Army will purchase over the balance of the year. If the international situation becomes more tense and the Army is increased by another million men, it is possible that the government will require considerable additional yardage. Meanwhile, demand for civilian goods is running from 15 to 20 per cent ahead of recent normal years, reflecting the sharp increase in consumer purchasing power. Some clothing manufacturers state that they have booked about all of the business they can handle for the season, and add that they will not be able to accept reorders.

Buying of fall materials for women's cloaks and suits continued to expand. Indications are that fall production of women's garments will get under way considerably earlier than usual because of the anxiety of stores to cover their requirements. A number of women's wear mills have switched equipment to the manufacture of defense materials, thus curtailing the amount of cloth available for the regular trade. Sweater mills reported a steady inflow of business and a number withdrew offerings, having sold up their output for the season. Wool hosiery mills continued in a strongly sold position. Blanket mills continued to operate at capacity. Retail sales of wool products such as sweaters, swim suits and women's apparel were reported to be running well ahead of a year ago.

Lamb Markets

Chicago

UP to the first of May not many spring lambs arrived for the open market. One big shipment from Arizona sold at \$12, and many small lots were cleared at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Packers imported many California lambs but not many from that source were on sale. The Greeks picked up a few of the "hot-house" variety around their Easter season at \$12 to \$13, but there was nothing sold sensationally high as in some other years.

The advance of the lamb market in April to the highest level of the year was a source of satisfaction to western feeders, who supplied the market with most of the material. The lambs came in exceptionally good condition, for owners were making a good profit on their feed. Top climbed up to \$11.60 late in the month, which was 10 cents above the March summit and the highest since last June. The top load averaged 93 pounds. Receipts were fairly large but outlet for all mutton products was broad and reliable, furnishing the basis for the advance. At the first of the year the best lambs sold at \$9.90 and a year ago the top brought \$10.60. The general market for lambs is the highest since 1937 when top reached \$13.35 in April, the peak of that entire year and the highest price paid for lambs on the Chicago market since 1929.

Along with the higher lamb market in April went old sheep and yearlings, for all ovine stock met with a better demand. Fat ewes sold up to \$7.50 with many with the wool on going at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Yearlings cleared freely at \$8.50 to \$9.25, many going at \$9.25 to \$9.50 at the best spot. While most sheep meat is consumed in the East, it is reported that the government has been a good buyer for the Army, which has widened the outlet. At any rate the general demand was very satisfactory. *

Official receipts of sheep at Chicago

for April were 225,642, including 27,295 sent direct to packers. A year ago the total was 251,310. Shipments were 65,000 or 10 per cent larger than last year, which indicates a broader demand for mutton products in eastern territory. The April run was the smallest for the month since 1937 and came mainly from the Colorado area.

At 20 primary markets the total supply for the year to date stands at 4,380,000 against 4,560,000 for the same time last year.

The slaughter of lambs at 27 federally inspected points is around 250,000 per week, which is slightly less than a year ago. The western supply is being absorbed pretty fast. It is estimated that a few more weeks will clean up the holdings in the mountain region, which means that packers will have to fall back mainly on the California crop, which is already moving rather freely.

A government survey of the spring lamb crop indicates that it will be as large, if not larger than last year. Excessive rainfall in California and in the Southwest has delayed movement to some extent, for the lambs were too

soft and owners have been holding back for a better condition. Prospects in Kentucky and Tennessee are favorable up to the present time but in this section, too, wet weather has retarded development.

Wool is a big factor in the price of ovine stock at the present time. Western lambs are turning out eight to nine pounds of wool, packers say, with many running up to 10 pounds and more. With wool prices ranging from 35 to 45 cents this outside covering is paying a good dividend and is probably a good reason why lambs are selling \$1 higher than a year ago.

At this time of the year very few lambs of feeder type are coming, and the movement from the local market is negligible. A few lambs are taken out for shearing. Since the first of the year up to the middle of April, according to government statistics, there were sent out from all markets 371,187 feeders against 280,127 for the same time last year. Of this total Iowa took 155,797, Nebraska 112,997, Michigan 32,487 and Minnesota 30,109.

Frank E. Moore

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Week Ended:	April 26, 1941	April 27, 1940
Slaughter at 27 Centers	285,719	265,510
CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES		
Good and Choice (wooled lambs)	\$10.56	\$10.34
Medium and Good	9.59	9.45
NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES		
SPRING LAMB (all weights)		
Choice	21.40	21.50
Good	20.20	20.50
Commercial	20.50	19.00
LAMB		
Choice—30-40 pounds	xxx	20.50
Good—30-40 pounds	18.05	19.75
Commercial—All weights	16.31	17.75

Denver

RECEIPTS for the month totaled 137,000 head, or 32,000 under April a year ago. The shortage in Colorado feed lots showed itself, with only 97,400 yarded from this state last month, as compared to 122,700 in April last year. Arizona spring lambs totaled only 4,300 this April as against 9,500 last, due to the lateness of the movement, and the same was true in regard to California lambs, only 12,700 coming from that state in April this year compared to 24,700 last. Receipts from Wyoming were more than double, with 20,300 this April, and 9,600 a year ago.

For the first four months of this year a total of 426,000 sheep and lambs were received at Denver, compared with 544,500 a year ago, or a decrease of 118,500 head. Only 320,500 were yarded from Colorado during this period, compared with 409,600 a year ago, a decrease of 89,000. Decreases were also shown from practically all other states except Kansas and New Mexico.

The April closing top for fed woolled lambs was 35 cents per hundred above the March close. March closed with a top of \$10.75 FPR, and April with \$11.10 FPR. The average freight-paid top for the month was \$10.75, or 50 cents per hundred above April a year ago, and the average top on a flat basis was \$10.50. After a few pre-Easter sales of Arizona and Idaho spring lambs at \$11.50@12.25, the spread dropped down to a range of \$10.40@11.25 for Arizona, California and Idaho springers the last half of the month. This latter range was practically the same as in April, 1940, showing the effect this year of a higher wool market on the fed woolled kinds.

Through the first three weeks of April this year best fed woolled lambs cleared in a range of \$10.60@10.85 FPR, with a top of \$10.95 FPR paid on April 4. Prices dropped a full 35 cents on Monday, April 21 and during the first four days of that week the top rested at \$10.35@10.40 FPR, but prices were boosted back up to \$10.65 @10.75 FPR by the end of the week. During the last three days of the month



The Railroads scan the Heavens too!

NO farmer studies the crop forecasts more closely than do the railroads. An inch of rain at just the right time may mean five more bushels of wheat per acre to the farmer—to the railroads it means that thousands of additional cars must be provided for that section.

Only last year, production of winter wheat in some sections jumped 68% ahead of early estimates when late rains drenched the principal producing states.

As threshing time draws near, the railroads plan their strategy as carefully as a general staff plots a military campaign. Armies of cars are marched into position. Everything must be ready when the grain starts to flow out of the combines because the grain-producing states can store only a fraction of their crop, while modern methods in harvesting and marketing have compressed shipments into shorter and sharper peak movements.

This year the problem threatens to be exceptionally difficult. A bumper crop now, with a heavy carry-over still in the elevators,

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will create a strong temptation to use cars for storage, but the railroads count on prompt loading and unloading in moving the crop.

Only the railroads with their own vast network of steel highways and their reserves of equipment could possibly handle a movement of such magnitude. In the great grain belt of the Midwest there are some 30,000 miles of feeders, branch lines which find their chief use when the crops move. Without these lines to carry their produce quickly and economically to market, millions of acres of fertile, profitable farm land might as well be given back to the Indians.

ONE YEAR'S GRAIN RAIL SHIPMENTS

WHEAT — 742,818,334 bushels or 489,446 cars.

CORN — 369,363,893 bushels or 243,719 cars.

OATS — 170,816,062 bushels or 83,658 cars.

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the top was sent up to \$10.75 FPR, then to \$10.85 FPR, and to \$11.10 FPR the last day of April.

Spring lambs were received from Arizona, Idaho, and California and cleared at \$10.40@12.00, but mostly \$10.60@11.50, with one weighty 97-pound load from California down to \$10.25 during mid-April. Trucked-in springers sold at \$12.50 early in the month, and at \$10.50@11.50 the last half.

Clipped lambs gained strength late in April. Carloads of this class sold at \$7.80@8.35 flat during the middle of the month, and at \$8.75@9 flat and \$9.25 FPR late. Trucked-in clippers brought \$7.75@8.85.

Ewes were almost entirely confined to trucked-in lots through April, selling at mostly \$6.50@7.25 for wooled kinds, and common grades down to \$5.50. Towards the end of the month several cars of Arizona ewes out of the wool brought \$5.25@5.50.

Interior Iowa slaughterers bought 20,500 fat lambs at Denver last month, and for the past four months 41,000 head were shipped to that district. Atlantic Coast packers took nearly 31,000 head in April, and a total of 94,000 the past four months.

Local slaughter of fat sheep and lambs during April totaled 36,000 head, an increase of 6,000 over the same month a year ago, and for the first four months of the year a total of nearly 102,000 were killed at Denver.

R. C. Albright

Kansas City

EIGHT states contributed to the record-breaking receipts of sheep and lambs on the Kansas City market during April. In spite of the heavy offerings prices show a moderate advance for the period. During the month more than 143,000 head arrived, representing the largest number for any month since last October, and the heaviest April since 1937. The various crops were marketed in an orderly manner with clipped lambs, spring lambs, and old-crop, fed, wooled kinds each accounting roughly for one third of the supply. It was partially due to this orderly marketing that prices were held at the season's high levels. The trade was well fortified with a broad and dependable outlet regardless of the heavy marketings, and most sessions were fairly active. Demand became more active as the runs mounted.

The first consignments of Arizona spring lambs arrived on the opening session and sold at \$12.50. This represented the highest price paid here since May, 1937. At mid-month there was a noticeable decline in quality of the arrivals and the markets eased off. However, a marked improvement toward the close boosted the price upward to \$11.25 for the closing top. Native spring lambs also closed at \$11.25. Early Texans brought \$11.85 while California shipments cashed upward to \$11.50.

Fed wooled lambs closed only a dime under the season's peak figure of \$11 reached in March. They are quoted strong to 15 cents higher for the month. Approximately one third of the fed wooled arrivals averaged from 100 to 115 pounds and cashed upward to \$10.75. The bulk of the lambs over 100 pounds sold at \$10 to \$10.65 and graded good to choice, with the medium 'o good carlots mostly at \$9.65 to \$9.90; only a very few sold below \$9.65. The



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movement of fed woolled lambs is now practically completed. Prices of \$10.25 to \$10.75 secured most good-to-choice weights below 100 pounds, with 92- to 94-pound averages making the month's top of \$10.90.

While wool remained a factor in determining values, the spread between clippers and woolled lambs narrowed at the month's close when only the recently shorn and heavy loads sold below the \$9 mark. The season's new top for clips was established at \$9.40, which was paid for 92-pound averages of New Mexico origin. Killers were particularly active on clippers throughout the month. The bulk of the supply came from New Mexico and Texas. On the close the good-to-choice clipped stock was selling at \$9 to \$9.40, with heavy, recently shorn kinds selling either side of the \$8.50 figure.

Mature sheep were scarce throughout the month. Fat ewes in the wool sold up to the new high of \$7, however they closed around 35 to 50 cents lower. Shorn kinds sold at \$5.50 down. Yearlings at \$9.50 down, two's at \$8.50 down and wethers at \$7 down were all steady.

Employment and industrial activity are on a definite upward trend in the Kansas City area. Huge defense projects, located here, will employ thousands of workers and are expected to

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Vernon C. Hoyt

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for April were 124,984 compared with 130,729 in March and 129,920 in April a year ago. Of the month's total 45,855 came from Colorado feed lots, 22,590 from Nebraska, 18,869 from Texas and New Mexico, 3,705 from Arizona, and 9,768 from Oklahoma and Kansas, the latter mostly from wheat fields.

The market for fed lambs held up well throughout the month, and closed strong to 25 cents higher. On the close best woolskins sold up to \$11 against \$10.75 a month ago, and clips reached \$9.25. Native spring lambs were scarce, with best selling up to \$11.35 on the close. Numerous loads of Arizonas sold on late days at \$11@11.25. The market for aged sheep held generally steady during the month. Best woolled ewes sold \$6.75@7 on the close, and clips \$5@5.25. Woolled yearlings were quoted up to \$9.75, twos up to \$8.75, and old wethers around \$7.50, with shorn kinds about \$2 per hundred less.

H. H. Madden

Omaha

THROUGHOUT the first half of April, fat lamb prices held at levels that were the highest in several years. Fed woolskins slipped downward to a \$10.25 top, then made a late recovery to move up to \$11 as the month drew to a close. The net gain on woolskins for the month was about 25 cents.

Demand for spring lambs still was good as the month opened, since Easter came in April, and natives sold up to \$12. At the close of the month, choice natives were bringing \$11.25. The one load of range Californias that arrived was fair and sold at \$10.25. Fed Californias brought \$12 on April 1. The net change on spring lambs, for the month, was a 60@75-cent loss.

Broad demand for shearing lambs sent prices scooting upward to a \$10.85 top early in April. Later, demand showed a seasonal tapering-off, but revived enough near the close that choice lambs were quotable to \$10.60, 25@35 cents below the top as the month opened.

Aged sheep were scarce and unchanged throughout April. Fat woolled ewes were quotable to \$7 and shorn fat ewes reached \$5. Bred ewes out of first hands sold up to \$6.75.

A seasonal slump in receipts as the fed lamb season draws to a close is a certainty and prices stand a good chance of making some gains at that time. Spring lambs should move higher, too, though there is nothing to indicate that receipts of natives will be so light after June 1 that prices will hold their gains.

Good results from feeding operations this past winter should bolster feeder prices, although there is likely to be more spread between the fats and feeders than is the case now.

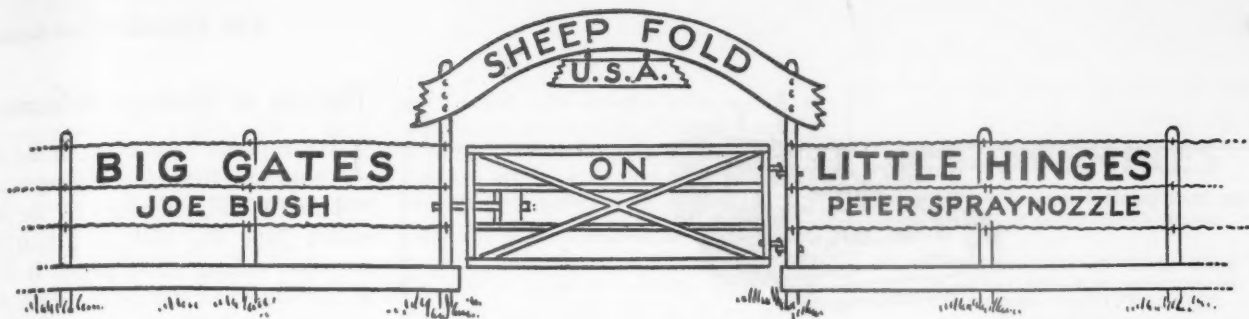
Fat ewes are headed for the start of a gradual slump sometime in the next few weeks. Reports are for a larger number of aged sheep from the southwestern part of the country.

Ray Burley

California Lamb Shipments Late

DUE to the unusually heavy rainy season, growth of spring lambs has been retarded in California, resulting in a late out-of-state movement this year. Up to May 1, 1941, a total of 717 single decks, or 94,708 head had passed through Ogden, Utah, on their way to eastern markets while by May 4 last year, 1,452 single decks, or 200,000 head had been counted at that point.

Traders and buyers believe, the California Wool Grower states, that the main movement of California spring lambs will take place during a four-week period (April 21 to May 25) rather than be spread out over the usual eight-week period.



JOE BUSH says those who were in business "on their own" in 1914 to 1918 and have a memory of those days will be wondering is 1941 an echo or a shadow of those days that are liable to but should not be forgotten, anyway not by the farmers and livestock men who, once they put their hand to the plow, must follow through to the harvest and sell on the market after the harvest. The price of lambs or wool may go up or down, but the ewe will have her lambs and grow a wool clip; cows will calve and hogs will litter. "Food will win the war" is a war-time slogan. Those who are poor or old or out of work in times of peace must do their own rustling; it's only when war is raging that the "non-combatants" of a country win the sympathy of a nation at peace. So it was in 1914-18 and so it is now.

Then came the Armistice, November 11, 1918, and joy drove hate from the minds of men; no man's land became some man's land again. Men came home from the wars, back to the mill, mine, and factory, the farm, the orchard, the range and the ranch. Then, in 1929, came the economic war, the trade war, the aftermath of the war "over there" came over here. Then it was that the American non-combatants felt the lash of the world war.

Then came the depression for which business was not prepared, nor farmers with their acreage that had been increased millions of acres to provide "the food that was to win the war." Flocks and herds—in pasture, range and pen—were producing veal, pork, and lamb, for which there was no market comparable to the cost of production. Mills, mines, and factories were closed down or running on a shrot-week schedule. Labor was out of work and bread lines formed in all the consuming centers. Relief agencies were set up, and society found that the problems of city slums and the need of the city poor were something more than a social diversion and a slumming party, something more than a society event. Farmers were unable to meet their obligations at the banks as were many of the men engaged in business, and banks closed their doors.

The war ended in Europe in 1918, but came to the United States in 1929. Then it was that our country felt the touch of hunger, felt what war can do to non-combatants, the aged, the blind, the afflicted; then it was that our people found what it meant to be evicted, or be dispossessed of even their shanty homes on the wrong side of the track; and farmers saw their farms and chattels pass into other hands.

And then into this picture came President Roosevelt holding high the banner of social justice with a legislative program of social equality, the triple A for agriculture, the C. C. Camps for the unemployed youth of the country, the W. P. A. for the unemployed manpower of the nation, the N. Y. A. for students unable to finish their education.

The nation and the states joined hands and set up pension relief for the aged and the dependent—the human element was to receive more consideration from government than money, more consideration than stocks and bonds.

That was nearly ten years ago. Millions are still on relief; the ebb and flow, the tide with its "undertow" that touches the lives of men is again at flood tide. Europe is again at war. Again we hear the cry that "food will win the war." Again comes the urge for the public to buy bonds, "to give until it hurts." And with all the experiences of the past is agriculture prepared to feed and clothe millions of men under arms; to provide raw material for shoes, shelter, and bedding and at the same time protect itself from the aftermath that will follow the present war?

Factories, mines, and plants can close down on a few hours' notice and again throw the problem of unemployment in the lap of the state and national governments. Not so with agriculture and the men of flocks and herds. Land that has been planted and seeded must be cultivated, flocks and herds will give birth to their increase. Is American agriculture ready to meet the demands a world war will make on it, and protect itself when peace comes and armies shake hands across border lines? I don't know—I'm asking, those who read can make the answer.

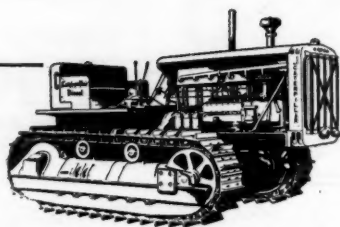
In war-torn Europe countrysides are laid to waste; cities it has taken thousands of years to build are destroyed in the twinkling of an eye; no man's land is found in all parts of Europe; the map of the world is little more than a crossword puzzle. Kings and queens gather their tinsel crowns and with their royal households run from one harbor of safety to another, leaving gallant soldiers to fight for the possession of an empty throne.

Maybe, Joe Bush has it right when he says that when bands play the music of war and fly their battle flags of nations, the minds of men no longer function but become slaves to the propaganda of war when hate lays a cross on the shoulders of love and presses a crown of thorns on the brow of truth.

At the convention of the Federated Women's Clubs held in our town the slogan, as quoted by Governor Maw of Utah, was "Spiritual Rearmament." I wonder if there is a real effort being made to spiritually rearm America before peace in Europe brings its economic trade war to the United States.

I wonder if there was a "spiritual rearmament" of America, would the people "seek to justify themselves before God," as they seek to justify themselves for that which is highly esteemed before men. The Man of Galilee pointed out (Luke, 16-15) "That which is highly esteemed among men is an abomination in the sight of God."

Peter Spraynozzle



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Report of Biological Survey

THE report of the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service) for the year ending June 30, 1940, is a carefully compiled volume of 68 pages. It deals in thorough and interesting style with research of wildlife status and management, economic research of wildlife, fur animal conservation and restoration, wildlife disease research, research on national park wildlife, the national wildlife refuge program, administration of wildlife conservation laws, and cooperative control of injurious animals.

Under the latter topic, three pages are given to coyotes, and two pages to rodent control. Aside from citation of cases of coyote killing of deer, turkeys, grouse and lambs, the report says:

Cooperative work in predator and rodent control entailed an expenditure of \$687,201 from departmental funds, \$475,644 from cooperating states, \$1,085,540 from cooperating counties, livestock associations, and others, and about \$536,698 from emergency funds. In these operations 116,805 predatory animals were taken, consisting of 104,072 coyotes, 1,355 wolves, 10,556 bobcats and lynxes, 608 predatory bears, and 214 mountain lions. Through W.P.A. cooperation in Montana, Utah, Oregon, and Idaho, W.P.A. hunters working under direct Bureau supervision ably supplemented the regular predator-control work. To reduce infestations of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, jack rabbits, field mice, and other injurious rodents, treatment of 12,174,125 acres was supervised. In addition, without direct supervision but under general instructions of the Bureau fieldmen, approximately 20,659,759 acres were treated for the control of field rodents and, in cooperative campaigns for the eradication of the common rat, 198,902 premises were treated. The Bureau's supply depot at Pocatello, Idaho, prepared and distributed to co-operators in all parts of the country 1,822,085 pounds of rodent bait materials, as well as equipment for use in predator and rodent control.

Predatory-Animal Control

In harmony with established policy, predatory-animal control projects for the protection of livestock, poultry, and game were conducted only in areas where there was pressing need. The coyote is the chief subject to control, as it is responsible for a greater total loss to livestock and poultry than all other predators combined, and has markedly increased in the last ten years in most sections of the West and is becoming established locally in the East. In the southwest-

Survey of the game and livestock. In many states where the game departments are seeking to develop suitable game areas predators interfere seriously with the increase and, in some instances, the survival of desirable species.

To curtail the spread of rabies and other canine-borne diseases required coyote control in some areas. A serious outbreak of rabies among coyotes in Pima and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona, during July 1939 spread to domestic dogs and as a result several people were bitten and 16 were given the Pasteur treatment. Predator control was inaugurated after a fall and winter outbreak of anthrax in livestock in Beaverhead County, Montana, where coyotes were found to be feeding on the diseased carcasses and carrying parts of them to other localities, thus spreading the disease.

Safeway Lamb Promotion

SAFEWAY Stores, continuing their annual custom of boosting lamb in the spring and early summer months, have sent out to all the offices of their chain in 21 states, an appetizing lamb advertisement and suggested its use during the week of May 17. It calls lamb the "perfect meat for warm-weather meals served plain, fancy or barbecued . . . flavorful, easy to digest, rich in energy and vitamins," and shows "Pop" (we know he must be called that by someone) in chef's cap and apron enjoying to the fullest the aroma arising from lamb chops browning on the open-air grill.

Over the name of Julia Lee Wright, their well-known domestic science expert, Safeway Stores have also recently published and are distributing a booklet featuring the thrifty cuts of lamb and pork; "Modern Wrinkles in Lamb and Pork Cookery," it is called. It illustrates and gives the recipes for California Lamb Shoulder, Barbecued Breast of Lamb, Stuffed Breast of Lamb, Lamb Los Angeles, Braised Lamb Shanks, Baked Lamb Shanks and Lamb Stew.

"Lamb Tales" is the clever head for a digest of some of the essentials that should be known about lamb and its cooking. A few of them are quoted:

The season for lamb used to coincide with spring. But now, with lamb available the

year around, this favorite meat is just as at home on the menu in November as it is in April . . . a boon to the homemaker who wants to lift the daily fare out of the ordinary without unbalancing the budget.

Because of the youngness of lamb, all cuts are deliciously delicate in flavor and are of fine texture. And all cuts are tender . . . tender enough to be broiled or roasted or cooked in any other way. This adds to the culinary possibilities for this choice meat.

For best results in roasting lamb, roast it in a slow oven (325° F.) allowing about 30 minutes per pound.

It is not necessary to remove the fell or papery skin of leg of lamb. This fell helps the meat to hold its shape.

Remove the fell from lamb chops to keep them flat and prevent the edges from curling.

Serve lamb either very hot or cold. It's delicious both ways. If served hot, be sure to preheat the serving and dinner plates. The same preheating of dishes holds true for lamb gravy.

There's no need to flour lamb for lamb stew. It browns to a tempting brown without the flour.

Dissemination of such facts through the broad channels of the Safeway Stores does a fine job for lamb promotion.

New Wool Firms at Denver

TWO new wool selling services have been organized this year at Denver: Macintosh and Hitchcock Company and the Mike Hayes Wool Selling Service.

The first named company will be under the joint personal direction of Burt Macintosh, formerly associated with Merriam and Wilkins, and Henry K. Hitchcock, who was an appraiser of wool warehoused in several western states for the Commodity Credit Corporation during 1938 and 1939. The warehouse of the new company will be located in Denver.

Mr. Hayes, the organizer of the other sales company, has conducted a sheep commission business at Denver for a number of years and has exerted himself in increasing lamb consumption. His new wool selling service will also be conducted at the Denver stock yards.

SHROPSHIRE

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At the present rate of filing there will be, when the Association celebrates its 60th ANNIVERSARY IN 1944

1,000,000 pedigrees of pure-bred Shropshire sheep on file.

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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

Auxiliary Activities

Oregon

REPORTS from the different chapters of the Women's Auxiliary in Oregon show much activity. Our state president, Mrs. Boyd, made one official visit to the Malheur County Chapter during April and plans to visit the Morrow County group in May.

A series of radio programs dealing with "The Story of Wool" is to be released this summer under the sponsorship of the state auxiliary and it is hoped it will be of material assistance in stimulating interest in Oregon's Wool Week.

Chapters are being urged to save material for the wool advertising scrapbooks and at least part of the chapters have started work on them. One chapter, Umatilla No. 4, reports displaying the scrapbook at their meeting to encourage the cutting out of ads by all members. This chapter is planning its annual picnic for June.

Money-making activities seem to be proceeding successfully. Morrow County Chapter made \$20.55 as a result of bridge lessons given in Heppner; Baker County reports \$38.23 profits on a rummage sale, while Umatilla No. 4 netted \$60 on theirs, in addition to \$20 profit from a dance. These successful ventures make possible donations for civic or other worthwhile enterprises.

Morrow County donated \$25 to their school band; Baker and Umatilla chapters both made gifts to "Bundles for Britain."

Ten members from Pendleton were visitors at the last Baker County meeting while two Baker members accompanied State President Mrs. Boyd to the Malheur meeting. Visitors and hostesses both find the contacts interesting and valuable, as many new ideas are gained.

Most of the Oregon chapters give scholarships to the 4-H Club summer school which will be held in June. A number of them take active parts in lamb shows held throughout the state.

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Grant County Chapter proposes to sponsor the 4-H Club lamb-cooking demonstration on the annual achievement day; also the "Dollar Dinner." Baker County is offering a prize for the best woolen dress at the 4-H Club home economics show held in connection with the fat lamb show, while Grant County is offering a prize for the best white-faced cross in a wether lamb at the State Fair.

Several interesting programs have been reported including articles on the Wool Labeling Act, and on national defense. Baker County Chapter saw a most interesting demonstration of methods of detecting wool or the lack of it in fabrics.

Musical and dancing numbers have been added to the enjoyment of meetings.

Gertrude Fortner,
Corresponding Secretary

Utah

THE Salt Lake Chapter of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary elected a new set of officers at their April meeting, held at the home of President Mrs. T. Tracy Wright. Officers elected are: Mrs. Royal M. Smith, president; Mrs. Dan Capener, vice president; Mrs. Melvin W. Peterson, secretary; Mrs. T. Tracy Wright and Mrs. E. R. Greenslet, directors. Mrs. Julian Neff was reelected treasurer. Retiring officers include: Mrs. Wright, president; Mrs. Henry Moss, vice president; Mrs. David Smith, secretary, and Mrs. George W. Brim and Mrs. Arthur Smith, directors.

Miss Beth Romney, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Romney, 963 Diestel Road, a senior at the University of Utah, was judged winner of the contest with an essay entitled, "The Magic of Wool." Miss Edith Woodbury won honorable mention in the essay contest. A beautiful woolen blanket donated by Ralph Pitchforth was awarded Miss Romney as a prize for her winning essay.

Committee members in charge of the essay on wool included Mrs. W. V. Pace, chairman; Mrs. S. Lawrence Moss, Mrs. Mars L. Larsen, and Mrs. Merrill Parkin. Judges of the essay

MY FAVORITE LAMB RECIPE

MEAT BALLS with SPAGHETTI

This recipe may be made either from left over lamb or from uncooked lamb combined with about 1 part sausage to 4 parts ground lamb.

¼ lb. pork sausage

1 lb. ground cooked or uncooked lamb

¼ cup cracker crumbs (may be omitted)

1 onion, chopped fine

1 small green pepper, chopped fine

Few sprigs parsley, chopped fine

Salt and pepper to taste.

Combine sausage, ground lamb, crumbs and flavor lightly with salt and pepper; shape into round balls about 1½ inches in diameter. Brown in a skillet. Prepare about 1 package spaghetti (the fine variety) by boiling in salted water and rinsing and draining. Combine browned meat balls and spaghetti in a deep sauce pan and add enough tomato juice to more than cover. Add chopped onion, pepper and parsley, and simmer slowly until the juice is thick and has assimilated flavors of seasonings. The longer this combination simmers the better it becomes, so it should be prepared at least an hour (two if possible) in advance in order to thicken to the desired degree. Tomato soup (canned) may be substituted for the tomato juice and onion, pepper, and parsley, or any combination of these in order to obtain the desired results.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith,

First Vice President

National Wool Growers Auxiliary

contest were Mrs. Pace, James A. Hooper, secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, and Miss Rozine Skidmore, instructor in home economics at the University of Utah.

New officers of the Salt Lake auxiliary will take over their duties at the next meeting of the association, May 12.

Lambing Time at the Ranch

(As the cook sees it)

(So many requests have been made for copies of the following original poem that we are printing it again for our many readers who have requested it.)

Before the first faint light of dawn,
I hurry to get breakfast on,
Hastily get the coffee pot
Filled with coffee, piping hot;
Many hotcakes I'm baking soon
To last the men from morn till noon,
Bacon and eggs and spuds I bring,
Then scurry out, the bell to ring.

All of the men come trooping in,
With "Good Morning," and merry grin;
Quickly they eat, and then away,
A million things to do today.
There's many a sack of grain to feed,
A load of hay we quickly need,
For bawling lambs and bawling ewes
Have not a minute they can lose.

The watering troughs require much care,
Men feed potatoes here and there
Then harness up and drive away
To haul another load of hay.
And all through lambing, every day
The feeding must go on this way;
Each one must work until he's dead
To keep the pens of sheep all fed.

Men come hurrying o'er the hill,
Carrying lambs, the pens to fill,
They're followed by protesting ewes,
All worried lest their lambs they lose.
Every kind of lamb we see;
Singles, and twins, and sometimes three,
Some white, some black, spotted lambs, too;
Not straying far from the mother ewe.

And every day, from night till morn
Into this world more lambs are born;
When every lamb and every ewe
Receive the care that is their due,
At shipping time they will repay
The trouble they have been today;
Broad, yellow backs will be the style
That makes the happy sheepman smile.

And so I cook good things to eat,
Bake cakes and pies, cook bread and meat,
All vegetables that can be had,
To make the hungry sheepmen glad.
And every day it's o'er and o'er
Until we close the cookhouse door;
Come magic words that make the change:
"The grass is growing on the range!"

In bunches then they start away,
"We'll send the oldest lambs today."

A noisy din then greets my ear,
Men mixing bunches, far and near;
Away to hills with grasses green,
With water flowing in between.
And Oh! How thankful all appear,
That lambing comes but once a year.

Mrs. M. E. Davis

Ellensburg, Washington

DO YOU KNOW?

THAT it is but a very little cheaper to wear wool substitutes than it is to wear wool? And—

That it is but a very little cheaper to wear reworked wool than it is to wear virgin wool? The following table gives comparative prices:

Men's Wear:	
Fiber Content	Price
20 per cent reworked wool, 80 per cent virgin wool (suing)	\$1.07½
100 per cent virgin wool (suing)	1.27½
(overcoating)	1.12½
Women's Wear:	
Fiber Content	Price
55 per cent rayon, 45 per cent reworked wool (dress weight)	\$.72½
55 per cent rayon, 45 per cent reworked wool (dress weight)82½
40 per cent rayon, 60 per cent reworked wool (dress weight)92½
40 per cent rayon, 60 per cent virgin wool (dress weight)90
40 per cent rayon, 60 per cent virgin wool	1.02½

An excerpt from booklet entitled,
"The Wool Products Labeling Act."

In Memoriam



Mrs. G. W. Rugg, past state president of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary, who passed away December 19, a few hours after suffering injuries in an automobile accident.

VESTA RUGG was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilliam and was born at the Gilliam Ranch, south of Pilot Rock, February 6, 1872. She was married to George W. Rugg, December 25, 1891, and spent her entire life in Umatilla County, for some years living at Pendleton but recently at the home on Butter Creek where Mr. Rugg is engaged in stock raising.

Mrs. Rugg had been active in church and civic affairs, and in music circles all her adult life. She was much loved because of her kindly ways and her desire to serve. She was an active member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Wool Growers Association, having served as state president of that group.

Besides her husband, her five children survive; also twelve grandchildren, four sisters and a brother.

We of the Wool Growers Auxiliary grieve to learn of the passing of one of our most loyal members and join with all her friends in wishing solace to her loved ones.

IN IOWA

actual farmers, feeders and finishers want to buy feeder lambs and breeding ewes of all ages including short-mouthed ewes good for one or two years in small farm flocks. Prefer lots of 350 to 2,500 head. How many and what kinds have you for sale, what price for spot cash, what loading station, and how soon could you ship?

In Iowa, there is more feed, more demand for something to eat it, and more money to buy with, than in any other farming and feeding section of the United States. Iowa money stimulates the sweetening flow of additional profits into the hands of range growers who sell in the tall corn state. The greatest money makers in the livestock business are Iowa feeders and range growers who sell to Iowa feeders.

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Columbia Breeders Organize

COLUMBIA sheep are coming into their own. With the recent formation of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, whose headquarters are at Bozeman, Montana, recognition is accorded the U. S. Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, and private breeders, for careful work looking to the development of a breed of sheep particularly fitted to range conditions. Back in 1912 experimental work in that direction was commenced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Laramie, Wyoming, and continued at the Dubois station after 1917. As the type became fixed to a greater degree, individual breeders purchased foundation flocks from the government, and cooperating with the Experiment Station directors, have developed the breed to a point that now warrants organization of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, with Mr. Ernest White of Kalispell, Montana, president, and Mrs. Elsie Mikkelsen, secretary.

In announcing this new breed association, its officials state:

Sufficient progress has been made in the improvement of this breed by private breeders working in close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture that the need has arisen for a breed association. This organization is to be known as the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association and shall have as its primary purpose the perpetuation of Columbia sheep of high individual merit and the recording of proper pedigrees of animals admitted to registry.

A system of improvement and registration based on that followed by the Polwarth Association has been initiated.

Since the Columbia was developed purely and simply as a range sheep, it is hoped that through the medium of its own association it will be possible to insure greater distribution of this highly desirable and productive breed of sheep throughout the 12 western range states. In addition, limited observations under farm flock conditions would lend strong support to the view that the Columbia will also fit into such an environment. To this end, several mid-western experiment stations are making plans to determine accurately the adaptability of this breed to corn belt conditions.

With reference to the work of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, the sheepmen comprising this group have established methods of procedure designed to place considerable emphasis on progeny testing of breeding stock, and only those sires and dams that have shown themselves capable of

producing a high percentage of desirable and profitable offspring will be admitted to registration. All breeding stock is submitted to a selection committee which passes on the relative merits of each individual sheep.

Members of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association include: W. A. Denecke, the Rambouillet Sheep Company, and the Montana State College, all of Bozeman, Montana; the Deschamps Livestock Company and Armand Deschamps of Missoula, Montana; Thomas Watson and D. N. Hitch of Hobson, Montana; Glen Daley, Rollins, Montana; Howard H. Lord of Shonkin, Montana; Ernest White of Kalispell, Montana; R. B. "Ted" Marquess and Wm. R. Wright of Gillette, Wyoming.

Oregon Committee Warns on Karakuls

THE Wool Committee of the Western Oregon Livestock Association recently issued a report containing this statement in reference to Karakul sheep.

We feel that the introduction of Karakul sheep into western Oregon areas is likely to cause a serious deterioration in the quality of the market lambs, as well as the wool produced, where this breed is crossed with the standard breeds produced in western Oregon. Reports from other states indicate that where Karakuls are mixed with the standard breeds it lowers the quality of the lambs produced and they sell for 1 cent to 2 cents per pound less. The wool produced from Karakul sheep has been difficult to move in the trade. It is the feeling of the Wool Committee that the Western Oregon Livestock Association should encourage its affiliated county associations to call this to the attention of sheep breeders in their counties. The committee recommends to the Western Oregon Livestock Association that it encourage the county associations to condemn the promotion scheme on Karakuls now under way in this state, as well as in Washington and California.

In the fur industry the Karakul sheep has a legitimate and proper place. As a producer of quality lamb and wool, it is a misfit.

Improper methods and misrepresentation in the sale of any breeding stock must be condemned. Persons considering purchase of breeding stock should consider Karakuls solely as fur producers, and investigate the quality of skins that can be expected, as well as the standing of agents or salesmen.

Livestock Cycles and Trends

(Continued from page 15)

this livestock cycle is not more familiar to you. The reasons I believe are two. In the first place, the price represents the purchasing power of stock cattle and not the actual market price of cattle. And secondly, the cycles are too long for one to become familiar with them from actual experience. A man will only live through two or three cycles in a lifetime, which is not sufficient to give him a working knowledge of the cycle. Because experience does not teach one the characteristics of the cycle, it is necessary to depend upon statistics and "book learnings," and we all know that the only really effective teacher is actual experience.

The underlying reason for the cattle cycle is that we market, first, too few and then too many cattle. There are always large numbers of cattle going to market, but it is the variation caused by the restocking and liquidation of herds that is the basic cause of the cattle cycle. Let us follow through a complete cycle. Prices of cattle were low from 1905 to 1910. By 1910, the number of cattle going to market had fallen to a point where the price of cattle began to rise. The result of this price rise was not to bring more cattle to market but to reduce the number, because a larger proportion of heifers and heifer calves were retained for breeding purposes. This caused a further rise in price in 1912, giving a further impetus to restocking which in turn caused a further rise in prices in 1913, etc. Prices continued to rise in 1915.

As rapidly as possible after prices began to rise in 1911, growers increased their herds. However, because the number of heifers and heifer calves being saved for breeding purposes had dropped to such a low proportion, it was not possible to reverse the trend immediately, and cattle numbers con-



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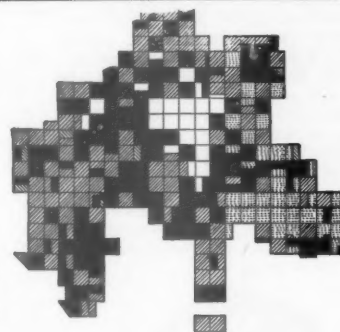
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For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

tinued to fall until 1913—three years after the bottom in prices had been reached. Purchasing power of the price of cattle continued to increase rapidly from 1910 to 1915, nearly doubling in those five years. Following the bottom in numbers in the cycle in 1913, cattle numbers likewise increased rapidly until 1918—three years after the peak in prices had been reached, so that growers had their increased marketings to sell at low prices.

This lag in the time required to adjust numbers to prices causes the cattle cycle. We might illustrate by the example of the hound dog chasing the rabbit. The rabbit turns a corner and the hound dog overshoots because he did not know the rabbit was going to turn the corner. Or we might use the example of a man filling a bucket of water from a hydrant. If he waits to start turning the spigot off till the bucket is full, the water is sure to spill over. And that is exactly what we do in a cattle cycle. We do not start turning the spigot on until prices start to rise and we do not start to turn the spigot off until prices start to fall. The length of the cycle is determined by the time it takes to turn the spigot on and off. The cattle cycle is approximately 15 years long. The hog cycle, on the other hand, is approximately five years long because the spigot can be turned on and off much faster.

Expansion in numbers takes place, at first slowly, then rapidly, then slowly; liquidation also takes place at first slowly then rapidly, then slowly. For example, in 1910 at the bottom of prices, growers reduced their herds by nearly 1½ million head. As we have seen, prices began to rise in 1911, and as a result the liquidation in numbers during 1911 was only approximately one million head. As prices continued upward the expansion took place as follows:

1913	2.9 million head
1914	3.8 million head
1915	3.7 million head

By 1916, the peak in prices was past, but growers continued to expand their herds as follows:

1916	3.1 million head
1917	2.0 million head

Then as prices broke to low levels, growers liquidated their herds by approximately one million head in 1918-19 and by nearly two million head in 1920.

Marketings of cattle were small in 1913 to 1915, because even though numbers were expanding, purchasing power was rising rapidly and growers were restocking to the point that marketings were reduced. Marketings of cattle were large in 1917 to 1919 because numbers were large, the peak in price had been passed and growers were beginning to liquidate their herds. Marketings were small in 1920 to 1922 even though numbers were large, because prices had broken to low levels and growers were withholding marketings, hoping for at least a temporary rise in prices, at which time they planned to sell heavily. Marketings were large in 1923 to 1927, because prices continued at low levels, and growers had become thoroughly discouraged and were either voluntarily liquidating or were being forced to reduce the number of cattle on hand in order to meet financial obligations.

Expansion and liquidation almost coincide with the rise and fall in the purchasing power of the price of cattle. The sequence in timing of this cycle as indicated by the past four cycles is approximately as follows: prices rise for four years, remain high for two years, fall for three years and remain low for approximately six years. In other words, we have a broad bottom and a narrow top. While at first this may appear strange, the answer, I think, is clear. When prices begin to rise growers almost with one accord expand numbers. However, when prices begin to fall growers are hesitant to liquidate and hold on hoping for at least a temporary rise in prices, at which time they plan to sell. This is borne out by the statistics on the number of range cattle calves saved for breeding purposes, expansion and liquidation taking place as follows:

During rising prices	15% expansion
During high prices	28% expansion
During falling prices	3% liquidation
During low prices	34% liquidation

The Cattle Outlook

Now as to the cattle outlook, we have seen that the cycle has been very regular and approximately 15 years long. The last peak was reached during 1929-30. Will the next peak be in 1944 or 1945? I think the answer is "no" because, for the first time during the 75 years of data, the drought of 1934 and the government purchases of cattle have changed the shape and timing of the cycle. Whereas, we ordinarily have a long rounded bottom on the cattle cycle, the last bottom was deep and narrow. Ordinarily we spend approximately six years in liquidating the number of cattle by approximately 16 per cent. However, in 1934 and 1935 the number of cattle in two years was reduced by approximately 8 per cent, which was enough to send the price of cattle sky-rocketing upward and the liquidation in the number of cattle was reversed. Instead of taking six years we took two years, and instead of liquidating by 16 per cent we liquidated by 8 per cent, which means that the present cycle has been materially shortened. From data now available, it appears to me that the peak in cattle prices will be reached in 1941, or possibly 1942. This can be checked by the fact that the peak in prices usually comes two or three years after the bottom in numbers has been reached. The bottom in numbers was reached in 1938, which would indicate that the peak would be in 1941.

One can hardly hope to predict exactly the peak of the beef cattle cycle, but I am convinced in my own mind we are right at the peak and we are headed for a period of lower prices in cattle, which has a bearing on the sheep situation. With the present number of cattle on hand normal market supplies could be increased about 10 per cent. When prices start on the down-grade we will start liquidating our breeding stock, and annual slaughter might reach 28 million head of cattle, which would be a 20 per cent increase over present supplies.

The War and Cattle Prices

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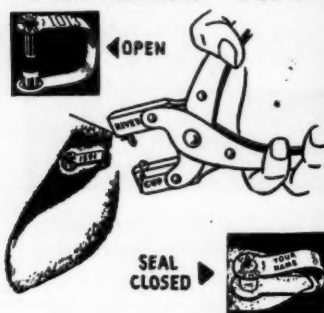
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DR. MAUGHAN: Let me make this clear—in 1942 prices may be higher than in 1941 and again in 1943 they may be higher than 1942, but in terms of all other things, in terms of purchasing power, my guess is that they are going to be lower and considerably lower after this peak is reached. As a matter of fact, from the peak to the bottom we just about cut the purchasing power of the price of cattle in two. And this period is usually a period of about ten years, or about eight to ten years of declining prices. Did I answer your question?

DR. MCCLURE: Practically. I wonder if you are forgetting war psychology, what influence that will have upon this. Can we reach a peak with the war beginning and the psychology which exists throughout the country?

DR. MAUGHAN: That is a very good question, but I don't think the war is going to have very much effect, at least it won't be the predominating influence on the purchasing power of cattle. Price of cattle and the purchasing price of cattle increased from 1910 to 1915—the purchasing power of cattle declined after 1915, because we got to the point where the breeding stock of cattle was so large that supplies coming to market increased to the point where prices broke. From 1915 to 1920 the purchasing power of the price of cattle was just about cut in two; but the cattle prices continued to increase to 1920 because the war psychology pushed the prices up faster than increasing supplies brought them down. That could happen again. In my own mind I am not very clear on what may happen to the general level of commodity prices. Some economists say there is no need for having inflation and others say we can't avoid it. The purchasing power of beef cattle, I am convinced, is near the peak.

The Sheep Outlook

As to the sheep outlook, I wish I could be as definite as about cattle. There are three reasons why I cannot. First, sheep prices are made up of wool and lamb prices. If sheep produced lamb only, I think the sheep cycle would

be as regular as the beef cycle; but wool fluctuates independently of lamb. Particularly at the present time, it is hard to guess what might happen with wool prices, with England having a corner on the world wool market; wool prices depend on what England does with her supplies.

The second difference between the sheep cycle and the cattle cycle is the fact that the meat is made up of two products; fifty years ago it was mutton, now it is lamb. The third difference apparently is that we are consuming a larger ratio of lamb at the same price as previously; for example, in the early '20s when lamb prices were about one fourth higher than veal, we consumed about 70 per cent as much lamb as veal; during recent years when lamb prices were again one fourth higher than veal, we consumed 80 per cent as much lamb as veal; we are eating more lamb in relation to other meats than we did before. Sheep numbers may continue large and we may not have as serious price declines for sheep as for cattle.

Wool and Sheep Cycles

There is a cycle in the price of sheep, however, and let's take a look at it. The tendency to market too few and then too many lambs is sufficient to establish a fairly regular cycle in stock sheep prices. However, because the price of wool is determined by the world wool market and world situation, irregularities are introduced into the sheep cycle. The last five peaks occurred in 1892, 1899, 1908, 1918 and 1929 or were 7, 9, 10 and 11 years apart. It is now twelve years from the previous peak, and based upon the time sequence alone, that would indicate that the peak in sheep prices is probably near at hand. Prices have declined for four years in four out of the last five cycles. During these five cycles, prices have increased for an average of about six years, varying from four years to seven years. The bottom in the sheep cycle was reached in 1933, so that we already have had seven years of rising prices.

During the past 60 years, sheep numbers have fluctuated rather vio-

lently, being around the level of approximately 43 million head, as follows:

1885.....	54 million head
1887.....	41 million head
1909-11.....	51 million head
1923.....	37 million head
(the lowest in 50 years)	
1932.....	54 million head

Sheep numbers did not decline materially during 1934 as did those for hogs and cattle, and numbers may remain higher than formerly with increasing consumption. Changes in numbers during the next few years will depend to a considerable extent upon the number of sheep allowed on national forests and public domain.

On January 1, 1923, with only 37 million head on hand, numbers of sheep were the smallest in 50 years of records. Purchasing power of the price of sheep had begun to rise rapidly and approximately doubled from 1922 to 1929. Following 1923, numbers increased rapidly for six years and less rapidly for two additional years. From 1923 to 1931, stock sheep increased sharply in all sections of the United States. Since 1931, they have increased in the native sheep states and Texas, but these increases have been more than offset by declines in the western states. Sheep numbers declined only by two million head from 54 million in 1932 to 52 million in 1936. Since 1936, numbers have been increasing and stood at 55.9 million head January 1, 1941, the largest number in 73 years of records.

Weather conditions have been unusually good in recent years, accounting in part for the large lamb crops. However, with only average weather conditions during the next two or three years, the lamb crop will probably continue relatively large. Add to this, the influence of larger beef supplies and the indications once more are that the peak in the sheep cycle is also at hand. One offsetting factor, however, is the fact that the price of wool is largely determined by the world market which may continue strong as long as the war continues. If the war should end and the price of wool drop, that would accentuate it and we would have a substantial drop in the purchasing power.

DR. MCCLURE: I wonder, Mr.

Speaker, if you are taking into consideration all the expansion in Texas. What are the native states going to do? Of course they are a small end of the deal, we recognize that.

DR. MAUGHAN: Yes, I think you have a point there. Is Texas going to expand more—can they permanently carry present numbers? If the Taylor grazing people cut down the amount of sheep allowed on public domain, numbers in the West may tend to decline. That is another reason the outlook is not so clear as for cattle.

What Should Growers Do?

Still adding everything up, my guess is we are near the peak in the purchasing power of the price of sheep. What does that mean? Does that mean a grower should try to follow the charts and guess the market? No, I shouldn't think so. Growers should stock their plants at about what they will carry. The average cattle man isn't doing that. Last year they bet to the extent of nearly three million head the price of cattle would continue high. In case of doubt as to whether to expand at the present time, the answer is "Don't."

You have heard it said we always have a cheap meat: when cattle are down sheep are up and when sheep are down cattle are up. If you have a 15-year cattle cycle, a 10-year sheep cycle, a 5-year hog cycle, they are going to get all mixed up, but some time they are all going to hit a peak at the same time. That is what happened in 1899, we had a peak in cattle, we had a peak in sheep, we had a peak in hog prices. Fifteen years from 1899 is 1914; and we had our peak in cattle in 1915, one year overdue. By 1915 we had gone through 1½ sheep cycles and had a boom in 1908; we had gone through three hog cycles right on time, three of them in 15 years.

We had another cattle cycle by 1929, fourteen years after 1915, or 30 years after 1899. For each two cattle cycles we should have three sheep cycles. This happened exactly on schedule, and in 1929 we had a peak in the purchasing power of both cattle and sheep. In other words, there is nothing to this



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old rule we always have a cheap meat. It depends on the phase of the cattle cycle, the sheep cycle and the hog cycle.

Are there any questions on all of this? I hope I made it understandable.

MR. PAULY: The Chair has certain privileges and those who had charge of the arrangements made the mistake of putting me up here. I am going to usurp those privileges to the extent of commenting just a little bit. I want to say personally I like to listen to a young man, to a young man who knows what he is talking about, with this rapid-fire, machine-gun type of delivery, and we want to thank you.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 12)

UTAH

Temperatures have been near or somewhat below normal, but with frequent freezing values at night. Precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, has been about twice the normal amount. These conditions have been excellent for pasturage and range feed, and livestock have done very well in most sections of the state. Shearing was interfered with by the cold nights, and by stormy weather, though the work has progressed fairly well.

Monticello, San Juan County

April was a very poor month and spring range feed is backward (April 25). The results of lambing are below those of last year on account of bad weather. Shorn yearling ewes are quoted at \$10 a head. There haven't been any recent sales of wool in this section.

Our camp supplies are costing us about 5 per cent more than a year ago and wages are up \$10. Coyotes are also more troublesome, due to slackening of trappers' work.

Lambing under adverse weather conditions is causing us considerable anxiety at present, but our most perplexing permanent problem is the necessity for owning too much real estate.

A. J. Reid

COLORADO

Seasonable weather prevailed, temperatures being such as to promote the growth of spring vegetation, and moisture being plentiful as a result of fre-

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quent light to moderate storms. Range and pasture feed is beginning to grow at the lower elevations, and some cattle have been moved from grain pasturage to the open range. Livestock as a rule are doing well. The weather was too cold and wet much of the time for best lambing and shearing reports.

NEW MEXICO

Seasonal temperature conditions were reported, but with temperatures somewhat lower than usual. Precipitation was frequent and general enough, but was not heavy enough as a general rule. There has also been much wind to further deplete soil moisture. However, the closing days brought fairly heavy rains to important areas, greatly improving conditions. Only warm weather is needed to force the growth of feed. Livestock are in excellent shape nearly everywhere, though there is still some feeding.

ARIZONA

Normal temperatures were the rule, though there was one warm week, and one cold one, to mark the month as one of normal advancement of vegetation. Rains have been frequent enough, and general enough, but as a rule they have not been heavy enough. Range and pasture feed has made normal progress, however, and livestock are mostly in excellent condition.

WESTERN TEXAS

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, sufficient to advance the growth of pasturage and range feed, but the month was one of deficient rains, until the closing days which brought more generous showers to much of this region. The last week was also much colder than usual, causing some shrinkages in livestock. With the improvement of range feed, livestock are also making satisfactory gains in most sections.



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